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Battle for Egypt Nearing Showdown; Germans Claim to Have Reached Don; U. S. Subs Sink 3 Japanese Warships

Rubber From Grain Hit; Italians Raze Slav Towns; Women for Air Wardens

The World's Day—July 6, 1942

Washington: Nelson Opposes Grain for Rubber

Donald M. Nelson, War Production Chief, announced his opposition to a bill providing for production of synthetic rubber from grain on the ground it would hinder the war effort by drawing upon vital supplies of steel, copper, and other vital necessities.

United States soldiers throughout the world observed Independence Day with special celebrations and first participation by American fliers in an air attack on German-occupied Europe. [First page, second section.]

Synthetic rubber will cost less, perhaps considerably less, than was expected, Rubber Co-ordinator Newhall reports. [Financial page.]

Senator McNary, Republican leader, announced his support of President Roosevelt's stand in the agricultural bill controversy, likewise urging that the Government be permitted to sell surpluses below parity. [Page 1.]

Legislation to provide $93,900,000 in the month of July for the Department of Agriculture, now tentatively without funds, was unanimously approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee following a conference between President Roosevelt and Congressional leaders. [Page 1.]

Five hundred and seven Axis-owned firms in the United States have been liquidated in the Government's drive to eliminate "fifth columnists" with financial and commercial connections, it was officially announced. [Financial Page.]

Automobile and motorcycle racing was banned by the Office of Defense Transportation, effective July 10, to save tires.

Europe: Yugloslav Villages Razed by Italians

Execution of 800 Croat and Slovene peasants and razing of six Yugoslav villages by Italians for alleged aid to guerrillas fighting against the Axis, was reported by the Yugoslav Government in London.

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, has arrived in London and was scheduled to confer with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, it was announced in London.

The Swedish liner Gripsholm sailed from Rio de Janeiro for Laurenço Marques, Portuguese Africa, after picking up 383 Japanese diplomats, citizens, and their families from Brazil and Paraguay for exchange, it was announced July 4.

Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile, arrived here by plane after eight months in the United States, it was announced in London.

Rumania served notice that it would need all its agricultural products this year as well as its reserves to meet the country's own needs.

Three U. S. bases are to be built in the British Isles for use by U. S. naval vessels in 1943 and material has already been allocated, the London News Chronicle stated.

Sixty Italians were killed and 100 wounded in recent border clashes on the Albanian-Yugoslav border, the Moscow radio reported.

New England: Women Air Wardens Register

Enlistment of 5,000 women as daytime air-raid wardens in Boston was undertaken with the opening of 22 registration centers throughout the city. [Details and picture: Page 2.]

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, back from an Army mission in Egypt, described his experiences under fire. [Page 2.]

Collection of household fats, tin cans, and rubber marked New England's salvage campaign. [Page 4.]

Fourth of July week end in New England was marked by safer observances, fewer accidents. [Page 2.]

Arbitration move of State and Federal officials in Massachusetts' largest walkout failing, 500 strikers at Peabody leather plant awaited action by National War Labor Board. [Page 5.]

National: Flying Boat Mars Passes Bay Test

The 70-ton flying boat Mars made its maiden flight successfully over Chesapeake Bay while Navy officials hailed the ship as introducing the era of air-borne transport. [Page 9.]

Americas: Luxuries on Way Out, Wickard Says

Within six months United States citizens will find it difficult to buy luxuries and related articles outside the essentials of living, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard said in an address prepared for delivery to the Second Inter-American Agriculture Conference at Mexico City. [Financial Page.]

Approximately 30 Southern locals of District 50, United Mine Workers of America, withdrew to become affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations due to the policies of John L. Lewis, the Mine Workers President. [Page 9.]

Far East: Chiang Sees Japan on Down Grade

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, marking the start of the sixth year of war with Japan, broadcast that "by the end of this winter Japan's strength will be only one tenth of that of the Allies."

President Roosevelt, declaring that the people of the United States hail the Chinese as brothers-in-arms, cabled Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek felicitations on the fifth anniversary of Japan's "despicable attack" on China. He stated that "we are united to the end that the common aims of civilized men and women shall become actual and universal."

Prime Minister Churchill told the Chinese people that Britain is determined to give them "every material, moral and spiritual help in our power," on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Japanese attack on China.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in column 8.

'No Gas' Signs Again Pop Up In Boston Area

Filling stations are again running dry as another scramble for fuel follows holiday.

Another scramble for gasoline developed today as filling stations began to display "No Gas" signs early. Heavy runs on gasoline last Friday, as motorists tanked up for the long holiday week end, left many stations with little or no gasoline for the rest of their quota period.

Some stations were reported to be limiting their sales in an effort to keep at least a small quantity on hand for the rest of the period. No new deliveries of gasoline to filling stations can be made until July 11.

Meanwhile, motorists received warning that if they fail to register on Thursday, Friday, or Saturday under the permanent gasoline rationing plan they will be unable to obtain a ration book until July 24, two days after the new system goes into effect.

The warning was issued by Henry Parkman, Jr., State OPA director.

Allowed 10 Days

At the same time Mr. Parkman said that applicants for supplementary gasoline rations are unlikely to obtain immediate action on their request because local war price and rationing boards are allowed 10 days to act upon requests for gasoline in addition to the A book allowance.

He pointed out that the A book, which will be distributed to all motorists registering on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, provides 32 gallons of gasoline for the first two months. The book holder may use up the entire two-month allowance at once if he wishes.

Meanwhile, some oil industry spokesmen are considering an appeal to President Roosevelt to call upon Federal Departments involved in regulation of petroleum to come to an agreement on legislation to attain the goal sought at by the Connally-Steagall bill.

These spokesmen insist that Federal Departments are attacking the Connally-Steagall bill because they are fearful that it will strip from them some of their prerogatives.

Oil Corporation

Under the Connally-Steagall bill a $500,000 corporation would be established to regulate the oil industry under one head. The administrator would be authorized to buy and sell oil where buying and selling would expedite movement of refined products to the eastern seaboard. A method is provided by which refiners and marketers would be reimbursed by the

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Fourth destroyer left burning after American attack on forces at Aleutian Islands.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6 — The United States Navy has struck a heavy blow at expanding Japanese power in the Aleutian Islands, American submarines having just sunk three and probably four enemy destroyers in that area.

In action that took place while the United States was observing Independence Day, the submarines attacked three destroyers at Kiska Island, sinking two and leaving the other burning fiercely, the Navy Department announced. The fourth destroyer was sunk at Agattu where American torpedoes nailed it.

It is considered extremely doubtful here that the destroyer which was left burning ever will return to Japan for repairs.

This naval announcement was the first disclosure that American submarines were operating in the Aleutian area, where medium bombers have done most of the work against the enemy. Foggy weather prevailing in the Aleutian Archipelago makes it difficult for antisubmarine craft to spot the underwater fighters.

Nation Aasks Questions

Meanwhile the United States is asking a vital question of its Army and its Navy. It wants to know when the armed forces are going to break the crucial Japanese toehold upon the Aleutian Islands.

Despite repeated—too frequently repeated, some persons say—Army-Navy statements that only small enemy forces are occupying the western end of this bridge between North America and Asia, official Washington is increasingly anxious over the situation. Among the chief causes for this concern are the following facts:

1. The announcement today that nearly 1,000 civilians have been evacuated from the Aleutian Islands west of Dutch Harbor and from the Pribilof Islands north of the Aleutians.

2. The disclosure that the Japanese have now occupied, in addition to Attu and Kiska, the Island of Agattu.

3. The apparent ability of the enemy to steadily increase his strength in the Aleutians despite Army and Navy claims that they

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Nazis face alternative of breaking through quickly or retreat to Libyan bases.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt, July 6 — The thunder of artillery rolls across the low sand hills west of Alexandria as the Battle for Egypt nears a climax.

In the area of the so-called El Alamein positions some 50 or 60 miles from the great and historic seaport, Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck's Imperial troops are making their decisive effort to halt the Axis invaders.

The present area of main resistance was picked shrewdly by General Auchinleck some time ago as soon as it became evident the Matruh Line would not hold.

It extends from the seacoast to the rim of the Qatarra Depression at the point of the latter's nearest proximity to the sea, a distance of 35 miles. The rugged and broken terrain makes hard going for the armored forces and favors defense. In many respects it resembles the Gazala Line region, save that here the southern flank is protected by the well-nigh impassable Qatarra Depression.

The defending forces are considerable and include both New Zealanders and other well trained units from the Middle East which did not participate in the earlier phases of the campaign and are, therefore, fresh.

Axis fighting troops, on the contrary, save for limited infantry reinforcements flown in by troop-carrying planes, virtually are the same that have fought from the outset.

Axis Veterans Weary

Escaped prisoners testify that the strain is beginning to wear upon them. Constant strafing and dive bombing by the Royal Air Force has affected their morale. Water is short, and for the past week Axis soldiers have had to subsist on one meal. For once, morale of Italian troops is described as higher than that of the Germans. While the latter have done the heaviest fighting and have suffered most of the casualties, Italians mainly have brought up the rear. They are described by eyewitnesses as marching along singing Fascist songs and shouting cheers for Mussolini.

But whereas General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's main shock troops, namely veterans of the Afrika Korps, are tired and hungry after more than 250 miles of "fluid battle," now that their goal, the rich territory of the delta, seems within such close reach, their very fatigue and hunger may act as powerful stimulants to one last supreme effort.

That is why there is no room for excessive optimism. While General Auchinleck, by swift energy and decision, filled his gaps of man-power by drawing on neighboring reserves, he cannot with all his resources obtain tanks and guns in sufficient numbers to replace fully the prodigal and wanton losses suffered earlier in the campaign.

That is why Egypt's fate hangs in the balance.

No Solid Defense Line

Now, as in previous desert battles, it is wrong to regard the El Alamein positions as a sort of desert Maginot Line designed to halt the enemy in his tracks. Neither the limited time nor the

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

By a Staff Artist

Two German Battlelines

Upper: Black arrows indicate main points of German attack. White arrow shows point of Russian attack. Shaded arrows indicate points claimed to have been reached by the Germans. Broken line marks present status of battle line. Lower: Semicircular line shows coastal strip held by General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces as British are launching counterattacks. White arrows indicate direction of British attack.

Report says Gen. Wavell has reached Egypt to help Auchinleck halt German advance.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Marshal Rommel has retreated from his most advanced positions and the great battle for Egypt may turn on who can bring up reinforcements first.

The Germans, according to Bern broadcasts, concede that the British have received sufficient reinforcements to proceed to the attack. Which probably means that the British air force is strong enough to bring the reinforcements safely up and to interfere considerably with Marshal Rommel doing the same. Another factor is the apparent exhausted condition of the German troops, to which is ascribed the easy capture of 600 of them by the South Africans.

General Auchinleck has been rushing up reserves ever since the collapse at Tobruk, and the first counterattack severely punished Marshal Rommel's Fifteenth and Twenty-first armored divisions. Fresh forces and equipment apparently are being sent to the British by convoy under a hail of attack by Axis planes.

Marshal Rommel, too, is pushing up reinforcements. A supply train of nearly 3,500 trucks was heavily bombed by British airmen. Other reinforcements were said to be ready for Marshal Rommel at various Greek ports.

But whether the British have sufficient additional troops to force the Field Marshal to retrace his steps into Libya is uncertain. For the moment, the Germans are holding their own in a coastal strip near the narrow end of the impassable Qattara Depression, between El Daba and El Alamein. One report, from Paris, has it that General Wavell had arrived in Cairo and was in conference with General Auchinleck. If this is true, it doubtless would indicate the former was supplying reinforcements from his India command.

Equally critical with events in Egypt are those in Russia, from which come rumors that the Germans had thrown 1,-800,000 troops into the drive on Kursk. So far, the fighting in Russia has been with relatively small forces that might indicate preparation for a main drive. However, pending official confirmation of the report, the main interest centers upon the Nazi drive for the River Don and the Rostov-Moscow railways connecting Russia's North and South Armies.

Reports attributed to the High Command claimed that the German forces had burst through around Belgorod, south of Kursk, and advance units had reached the river. However, there is no mention of such a move in the official communiqué.

Meanwhile, the sturdy Chinese, defending every yard of territory, have prevented the Japanese from closing the 25-mile gap between their two columns attempting to trap the Chinese in Kiangsi.

Egypt:

Forces of Rommel Reported Retreating

British desert fighters attacked Axis forces in the El Alamein area Sunday and forced them to retreat for the second successive day, British headquarters reported today.

A Berlin dispatch to the Basel newspaper National Zeitung quoted German military circles as admitting that the British had succeeded in bringing up enough reserves to take the offensive in the Battle of Egypt.

Sharp fighting continued throughout the day and into the night, and ended with General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's troops being driven from a strong point, a communiqué said.

Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy in this night engage-

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United Nations' Allegiance Is Pledged Beyond the War

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6 — President Roosevelt pledged today that the allegiance of the United Nations would extend beyond the war to the founding of a secure and just peace.

Commemorating the fifth anniversary of the Sino-Japanese conflict in a cabled message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the President affirms that the United Nations "will fight on together to victory, to the establishment of peace and justice and freedom throughout the world."

Mr. Roosevelt described the present unity of the freedom-loving nations and peoples as exceeding any unity heretofore achieved.

"We are," he told China's great leader, "united to the end that the common aims of civilized men and women shall become actual and universal."

Little Prospect of Collapse

Buttressing President Roosevelt's confidence in the common purposes of the Allies was a report issued by the Foreign Policy Association which held that the machinery of collaboration between the United Nations has now become so intimate and effective that there is little prospect that it will be allowed to collapse after the war.

The ways and modes of living of the United Nations, according to this survey of the Allied co-operation, are being so drastically revamped and made so mutually dependent that the wartime ties of the United Nations could not be severed without a general breakdown and such a breakdown is not foreseen as probable.

It is this conviction of the enduring unity of the United Nations which marked the President's heartening words to General Chiang. The text of the message was as follows:

"In the name of the people of the United States, your fighting Allies in this war for freedom, I greet you on this anniversary of the most despicable attack on you in all your long and noble history.

"The people of the United States hail you as brothers-in-arms in the great and difficult tasks remaining before the free and freedom-loving peoples of all the earth.

"We are united as nations and peoples have never before been united. We are united to the end that the common aims of civilized men and women shall become actual and universal.

"Five years ago, at the Marco Polo Bridge, you started your fight against the forces of darkness which were hurled against your country and your civilization.

"You know, and all the world knows, how well you have carried on that fight, which is the fight of all mankind.

"Increasingly, your arms and our arms will thrust back the enemy.

"You, the people of China, and we, the people of the United States

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Inflation Dispute Brings Test Of White House Leadership

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—President Roosevelt has moved into the thick of the inflation controversy as charges are heard here that White House weakness and temporizing in the past is at the bottom of the threat of all-round advancing prices.

The President today took cognizance of the gathering contest in the House and Senate by devoting his regular weekly meeting with the Congressional leaders to a canvass of various means of combatting inflation.

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Senate Democratic leader, said later that while the discussions centered on no particular remedy, they covered the entire anti-inflation program, including Price Administrator Leon Henderson's plea for sufficient funds to enforce the official price ceilings.

Also present at the conference were Sam Rayburn (D), Speaker of the House, and Representative John W. McCormack (D), House Majority Leader.

Mr. Barkley indicated that a major portion of the conference was given over to the deadlock between the House and the Senate over the $680,000,000 Agriculture Department supply bill for fiscal 1943. He expressed the hope that this stalemate would be broken by enactment of a continuing resolution which would provide funds for current operations of the department.

In response to a question Senator Barkley said the possibility of a Presidential veto of the farm legislation was not discussed and added that he hoped the bill would not be in shape to require a veto when it reaches the President. There have been reports that Mr. Roosevelt might veto the bill if it is passed in the form desired by the House.

Mr. Roosevelt, after weeks of silence, issued a forthright statement last week advocating subparity prices for surplus farm goods held by the Government. By so doing Mr. Roosevelt stepped

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

U. S. Fairly Free Of Sabotage Acts

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle said that during the first six months of the war there had been no single large-scale act of sabotage committed and no "serious depredations" by fifth columnists, but cautioned that "no false sense of security should be derived from these facts."

In an interim report on the internal security program of th Justice Department, Mr. Biddle said:

"The threat to our internal security deepens with each day that the war continues, as evidenced by the recent desperate attempt of the Nazis to land saboteurs along our coasts. But it is reassuring to know that the defenses which we have erected against these threats have, so far at least, proved effective."

Not including the case of the eight alleged saboteurs, Mr. Biddle said, the Department has prosecuted six separate cases of espionage and has secured convictions with prison terms for a total of 48 men and women.

Nearly 1,200 persons have been convicted of various "subversive and disloyal activities," Mr. Biddle reported. The bulk of these convictions were for violations of the Selective Service act.

The Department also has placed 3,853 alien enemies either in internment or under strict parole and has instituted de-naturalization proceedings against 65 naturalized citizens.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, the report said, has apprehended a total of 9,405 alien enemies "suspected of disloyalty"; of these 4,764 were Japanese, 3,120 German and 1,521 Italians.

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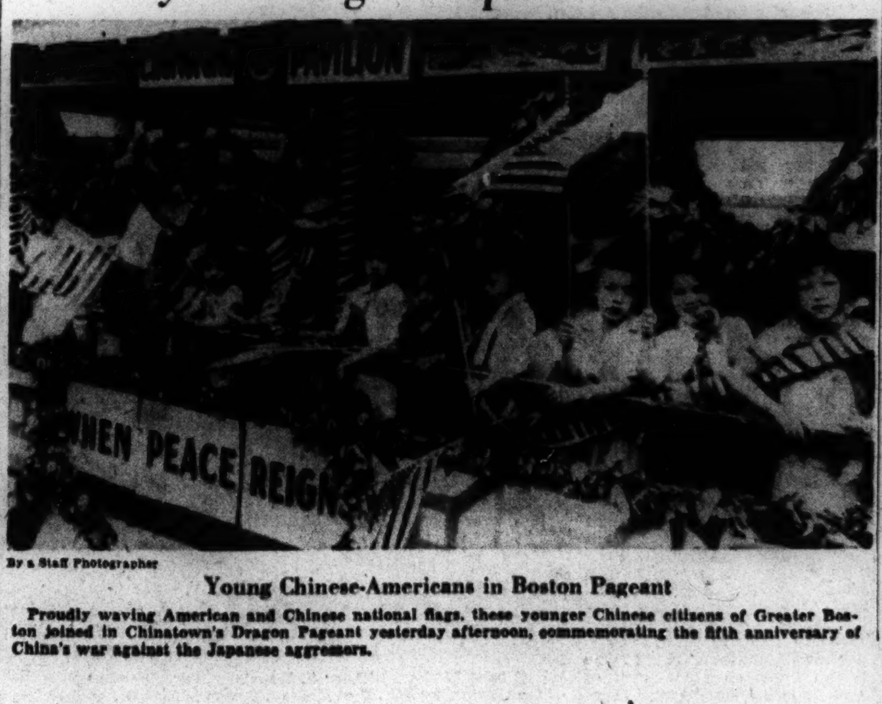


By a Staff Photographer

Young Chinese-Americans in Boston Pageant

Proudly waving American and Chinese national flags, these younger Chinese citizens of Greater Boston joined in Chinatown's Dragon Pageant yesterday afternoon, commemorating the fifth anniversary of China's war against the Japanese aggressors.

Boston Throws Open 22 Centers for Enlistment of 5,000 Women as Day Wardens

Back in Senate Lodge Relates 'Close Calls'

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP) — Back from a tour of Army duty in the Libyan Desert, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts, returned today to his Senate seat.

Bronzed and weighing 20 pounds less than when he left on Feb. 18, he strode into the Capitol dressed in the uniform of a Major of the armored force. When he left the United States he held the rank of Captain.

"I must have a charmed life," he told a reporter as he recalled incidents in the front lines when "so many men were killed around me." One "close call," he said, was being machine gunned by a plane.

"You forget all about politics at a time like that," he said, describing how he leaped into a shell hole.

On another occasion, a Stuka dive bomber aimed its missiles at him. On foot, he saw it coming.

"I pulled ahead as fast as I could and escaped," he said.

Forbidden by the War Department to comment on tactical aspects of the desert fighting, he declared that the new British stand against the Germans was "encouraging."

Before going overseas, Senator Lodge participated in Louisiana and North Carolina Army maneuvers.

"I thing I have a good idea of what it's all about," he said with a smile.

Grandson of the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and member of a prominent Bay State family, he is serving his first term in the Senate, and has announced he would seek re-election.

The Senator said that his mission —"which at times I thought would never be completed"—had come to end.

"I am available, though, to the Army at any time," he said.

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Chinese Pageant Symbolizes Defiance to Invaders

Among the nearly 5,000 Greater Boston Chinese who yesterday observed the fifth anniversary of China's determined resistance to the Japanese, these students marched in a colorful procession which won wide applause all along the route.

Public Safety Group Begins Registrations

Prejudice against women as air raid wardens was tossed to the winds of wartime urgency today as the Boston Committee on Public Safety threw open 22 registration centers with the hope of enlisting more than 5,000 women throughout the city to serve as daytime wardens during the hours when the majority of men wardens are away at business.

It took the recent daylight air raid test to convince some members of the Committee who were opposed to women as wardens that, in order to keep all sectors of the city covered by 24-hour air raid protection, it would be necessary —all personal feelings aside—to call on women for at least daytime service.

Women, nothing daunted by the early rebuff, turned out promptly this morning to register their willingness to be on call for air raid warden duty between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m.

No Heavy Work

"This does not mean," explained Mrs. Eleanor S. Washburn, Director of Information and Registration at the Committee Headquarters, 9 Park Street, "that women will be expected to undertake all the responsibilities and the heavy work of men wardens, such as pulling bodies from debris or placing themselves in position of great danger."

Boston's new women wardens wil be specially trained for the services which they are expected to perform through A. R. P. courses which will be started at places and times to be announced later by the Committee.

They will be given helmets similar to those which the men wardens wear and they will have arm bands signifying their right to be upon the streets and to order pedestrians and other to seek immediate shelter.

Women already trained, such as those who have attended the Women's Civilian Defense School, wil be assigned to key positions imediately, stated Mrs. Washburn.

The Requirements

Requirements for women air raid wardens are that they shall be over 21 years of age, able-bodied and possessed of sufficient poise and calm to perform their duties efficiently should they be called upon to take over during the confusion and excitement of an actual raid with bombs falling and planes zooming overhead.

The women would be required to carry on under such circumstances until the men wardens for their district were able to get to their posts.

Housewives, of course, predominated among the early registrants this morning, and the point was made clear in the case of mothers with young children that they should make some provision for the care of their family before dashing out on the street with their helmets and arm bands.

By a Staff Photographer

Buy $154,000 in Bonds Stamps

D. B. Stanbro, Managing Director of Boston hotel, shown receiving congratulations today from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. In his hand is the citation presented to the hotel by the United States Treasury Department, in recognition of the achievement.

Position of Labor Is Stressed At Social Progress Institute

By Donald Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 6—A typical example of the American freedoms being discussed this week at the Summer Institute for Social Progress, is the Institute itself.

Gathered in genial fellowship in the pleasant atmosphere of the shady Wellesley College campus, financiers, mill workers, labor leaders, farmers, professional workers and others—including members of several different races and many creeds—are synthetizing their viewpoints in the effort to get solidly grounded facts on a number of vexed questions.

There is little chance for any generalization to be passed by without criticism, for representatives of each major group within the nation are on hand to provide the background which makes for a truthful picture of conditions, and to drive home each point with personal experiences.

Plain Words

As one member said yesterday afternoon as he stepped to the front of the group gathered on a lawn above Lake Waban, "My hands show what university I attended —the university of hard work, so please take my manner of speaking for what it is, plain words from a plain man."

After opening addresses on Saturday afternoon and a get-together party in the evening, the Institute really swung into its stride at yesterday afternoon's session. Miss Toni Sender, first woman member of the Reichstag during Germany's post-World War attempt at democratic government, acted as chairman, at a desk hauled out under the trees.

Miss Mary Gilson, who was one of the faculty at the Institute's first sessions, 10 years ago, and since then has been teaching at the University of Chicago, started the ball of discussion rolling with a very spirited address on labor's stake in the war.

Position of Labor

On the position of labor in general, Miss Gilson stressed the fact that wages and hours are far from being the whole story of Labor's aims. The greatest aim of all, she said, is to win a real voice in the control of industry. In other words to apply the principles of democracy itself to industry as well as to politics.

Miss Gilson, and those who joined in the discussion as the afternoon wore on, agreed that to establish such democracy in the industrial life of the nation would be a major and much needed step toward establishing international democracy in the post-war world. If America is to take the lead in organizing a better world order, they said, it should continue to take the positive lead in developing this better industrial order.

Various speakers emphasized their conviction that Labor today is wholeheartedly in the war effort—more, they said, perhaps, than some other elements within the nation. For Labor realizes that the conflict is its own—as can be seen by looking over the lot of working men and women in Nazi-controlled Europe today.

Task of Labor

Labor's task is always to create, one member of the institute declared. Some other groups in the world have sought to gain wealth by force, through war for example, without creating it through their own efforts. But, generally speaking, Labor has seen clearly that no true value can be gained by anything but creation.

The Institute was reminded that Samuel Gompers, great American labor leader of earlier days, was thoroughly convinced of the value of international labor organization. He saw clearly, it was said, that the conditions of Labor in one country, could not be raised permanently and securely, if those of neighbor countries were not raised too. That, of course, is one of the most frequently stated facts in recent months, but it was not so widely approved in Mr. Gomper's own day.

And that brings up a striking impression which it is impossible for regular attendants at the Institute to overlook this year. It is that the progressive theories which in the past have led some observers to decry a certain "radicalism" in its discussions, are now accepted and widely praised even in the more conservative circles.

Plan Worked Out

It is a very encouraging thing to the sponsors of the Institute to see that their plan has worked out successfully. That by bringing together a cross-section of American thought, they actually have been able to look ahead and to gain a kind of preview of the course which trends of thinking and action are taking.

Tonight, at 8:15 in Billings Hall, Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to the United States Secretary of Agriculture, will lecture on "Using Wartime Economic Methods to Win the Peace."

Huge Soft Coal Pile Increase Is Declared Still Not Enough

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Notwithstanding a 5,573,000-ton increase in the nation's soft coal stockpile during May, Acting Director Howard A. Gray of the Solid Fuels Office said today the amount now in storage is not sufficient to guarantee adequate protection against wartime shortages.

The bituminous coal Division of the Interior Department estimated that on June 1 consumers held 67,409,000 tons of soft coal in storage, against 61,836,000 tons on May 1.

Meanwhile, mine production rates for both bituminous (soft) and anthracite (hard coal) continued high above seasonal levels, due principally to protective storage by war industries. Soft coal production for the week ended June 27 was estimated at 11,375,000 tons, an increase of 250,000 tons over the previous week, while 1,238,000 tons of anthracite were mined, compared with 1,212,000 tons the preceding week.

The Coal Division estimated that soft coal in consumers' storage on June 1 averaged 49 days, supply for the nation as a whole, an increase of six days' supply over the average of 43 days held on May 1.

May consumption amounted to 42,586,000 tons, compared with 43,306,000 tons in April, a drop of 1.7 per cent.

The Solid Fuels Office has advised that to provide adequate wartime fuel protection non-war industrial coal users should have enough fuel in storage to last for 60 to 90 days, and war industries, public utilities and other essential consumers should have 90 to 120 days' supply on hand.

Fuel co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes has warned that householders should store their entire supply for next winter, getting the coal into their bins this summer, as soon as possible.

Mr. Ickes reported today that shipments of bituminous and anthracite by railroad into New England amounted to 6,825 cars or approximately 375,375 tons in the week ended June 27, a decline from the June 20 week when 7,002 cars moved in 386,210 tons.

Kittredge's Name Withdrawn as OGR Director in Maine

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt withdrew today the nominations of Scott F. Kittredge and H. Russell Phillips to be State Directors for the Office of Government Reports in Maine and New Jersey, respectively. Their nominations were submitted to the Senate last Feb. 2.

Aids of Senator William H. Smathers (D) of New Jersey explained that Mr. Phillips' name was withdrawn in favor of Col. William Freiday of Orange, who was confirmed June 18. Mr. Phillips was reported unacceptable to Senator Smathers.

Philip Hamblet, Executive Officer of OGR, said that Mr. Kittredge would continue as acting chief of the Maine office until it was determined whether an Office of War Information—the new agency into which OGR has been absorbed—was to be established in the State. "We are not even sure that OWI will have an office in Maine," he said.

The President withdrew Mr. Kittredge's nomination, Mr. Hamblet explained, because under the merger, the directorship did not exist.

Boston Rationing Board Increased

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today increased the Boston Rationing Board from three to nine members. City Treasurer James J. McCarthy, one of the original three, resigned from the Board in order to devote his entire time to the Treasurer's duties.

Former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield is Chairman of the Board. New members include Nicholas Morrissey, State President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; Philip McAteer, former President of the Boston Advertising Club; Edward A. Taft, lawyer; A. V. Grimes, certified public accountant; Barnett Welansky, lawyer; and Timothy Callahan, lawyer. The other member is Benjamin Joy, a member of the original Board.

RED CAP
REFRESH-R
The Sensational Odor Remover
Leaves a Lasting Fragrance
SPRAY FROM ATTIC TO CELLAR
For All Cooking Odors ... Bathrooms ... Refuse Cans ... Closed-up Rooms and Animal Pets ...

The PERFECT PAIR for BETTER CAKES!

The next time you bake a cake try this perfect combination. White Spray Cake Flour has First National's famous money back guarantee. It is ideal for making cakes and cookies and when used in conjunction with Marvo, the pure vegetable shortening, you will have better cakes, pies and cookies and at the same time save money.

White Spray CAKE FLOUR 2 lb PKG 16c Marvo 1 lb TIN 22c 62c 3 lb TIN

at all FIRST NATIONAL SUPER-MARKETS

Traffic Hits New Low In 4th Accidents

Slower driving brought about by gasoline rationing and the necessity for conserving tires, plus drastic reduction in automobile traffic, brought July Fourth weekend traffic accidents and fatalities well below previous years, a survey today showed.

Although the Associated Press reported 27 fatalities in New England during the week end, this number was substantially less than in previous years when cars jammed the roads, fireworks were not under ban and bigger motor-driven crowds were at beaches.

That the reduction in motor acsident fatalities is not merely an isolated Fourth of July incident is shown by the report of Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, that during last week seven persons were killed in motor accidents, eight fewer than during the corresponding period last year.

This reduction continues a trend that set in several months ago when the State speed limit was reduced to 40 miles an hour and rationing and lack of tires forced many cars off the road.

Mr. Goodwin reported that to date this year 247 persons have been killed in car accidents compared to 312 during the corresponding 1941 period.

Over the past week end Connecticut reported 16 fatalities, including those from traffic accidents, boating and swimming. Massachusetts reported six fatalities, Maine three, New Hampshire three and Rhode Island two.

'No Gas' Signs Again Pop Up In Boston Area

Continued from Page 1

Federal Government for losses caused by increased transportation costs.

This method is favored by the Atlantic Coast Oil Association's conference as a substitute for the recent 2½ cents a gallon increase on gasoline and the two-cent's a gallon increase on fuel oil ordered by the Office of Price Administration to offset the increased cost of oil transportation due to the necessity of shifting from tankers to tank cars.

Representative Aime J. Forand (D) of Rhode Island, Secretary of the New England Congressional delegation, wrote to Price Administrator Leon Henderson today protesting a two and one-half cent a gallon increase in the price of gasoline and a two-cent jump in oil.

"Unfair Imposition"

"I subscribe heartily to the arguments advanced that the increase of the price of fuel oil is an extremely heavy one, particularly in view of the fact that in many cases heating plants in apartment houses, in hospitals, business houses and homes are of the type that cannot be converted to the use of coal and the increase in the price of oil would seem an unfair imposition upon these consumers," he wrote.

"I reiterate what I have said many times, that it is unfair to ask the people living in the Eastern States alone to pay the penalty for the loss of sea-borne tankers which have been taken away from us either by sinkings or by transfer to military use."

Representative Forand said he believed the petroleum situation in the East could be solved by the transfer of additional transportation facilities from other sections of the country. If this plan were adopted, there would be no need for hiking prices, he said.

Committee of Three

At the same time a committee of three eastern seaboard retail gasoline dealer representatives has been established to confer with Washington officials about retention of the requirement that gasoline stations be allowed to remain open only 7 hours a week. In addition the Committee will seek to establish limits on the amount of gasoline each dealer may sell under the permanent rationing system going into effect on July 22.

Rush to Enlist in U. S. Navy Follows July 4th Celebration

War Activities in New England

Patriotism Grows—Spurred on by the historic associations of Independence Day, more than 400 Ameriacn youths stormed the ninth floor of the Federal Building in Boston today to enlist in the United States Navy.

For old-timers in the naval service, the after-the-Fourth rush wa san old story. Edgar C. Bibeault, chief yeoman, who went around the world with the White Fleet in 1912, said that after the oFurth in every war year there has been a rush to join up.

Approximately 40 per cent of the applicants for the Navy or Naval Reserve were below draft age ,coming in the 18-20 class that has just registered. There were many veterans applying for re-enlistment as well.

Chester B. Trump, machinist's mate first-class aboard a mine sweeper in the first World War, re-enlisted as a machinist's mate with the slogan that "a trump is hard to beat." The Navy veteran comes from Arlington and was employed in civilian life as a foreman in a machine shop.

State Guard Drive Successful—Adj. Gen. John H. Sherburne has announced that the Massachusetts State Guard's drive for new men brought approximately 1,700 recruits during June. Congratulating the officers and men in the Guard, General Sherburne said "our objective was 1,000 men, but, due to your assistance and the splendid support we have received from the press we have far exceeded that objective."

Shoes for Jumpers—The Boston Quartermaster Depot has announced the award of a contract for 27,840 pairs of parachute jumper boots to the International Shoe Company, St. Louis, Mo.

And Shoes for Waacs—The Quartermaster Depot has also ordered athletic shoes (sneakers to you) and overshoes for protection against winter snow and slush, and mud, for the lassies enlisting in the WAAC. Army officers said that the overshoes, 19,080 of which will be purchased from the Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, are of the galosh type, two-button and all-rubber, with light cloth lining. The athletic shoes, supplied in the same amount by the United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn., have soles of reclaimed rubber, with canvas tops.

Army to the Rescue—One young woman's Fourth of July was made much happier by the Army which gallantly answered her urgent appeal. It sped a dress coat 18 miles from Boston to Holbrook when Miss Helen Moran informed the First Corps Area Headquarters that she was to be married to Private Raymond Valier, a Camp Polk, La., soldier, but that he had no dress coat. "And I do so want him to look like a bridegroom," she added.

Curley Gains Time In Plea to Reduce Payments to City

Judge Daniel W. Casey of West Roxbury District Court today continued until July 20 the petition of former Governor James M. Curley for reduction or cancellation of the $500 a week he was ordered to pay the City of Boston.

The Curley petition was continued by agreement of counsel to allow Judge Bert E. Holland who issued the $500-a-week order to preside. Judge Holland is now on vacation.

Former Mayor Curley was ordered to pay $42,000 to the City by the Supreme Judicial Court in a suit involving a land damage settlement made while Mr. Curley was Mayor of Boston. He has paid $6,000 since Jan. 1 when the order was issued, and is, to date, about $6,500 in arrears.

Alien Arrested Following Mishap

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 6 (AP)—Police held on an unlicensed weapons charge today a German alien, Fritz Paul Helbig, of Hartford, Conn., who was found in a wrecked automobile Saturday night with luggage containing an unregistered Spanish-made automatic pistol and a United States Army uniform.

Mr. Helbig told officers he was a baker en route to Monticello to find work. His travel permit, required of registered aliens, had expired April 14. He said he intended to give the uniform to a friend entering the Army, police reported after questioning him.

Two Pounds of Sugar Offered as 'Bonus'

By the Associated Press

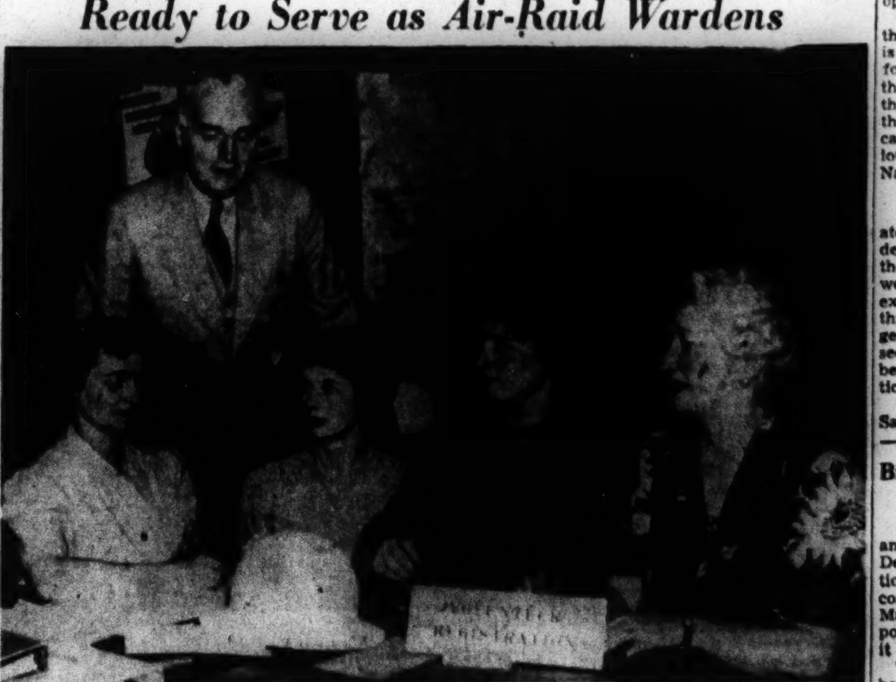
Washington, July 6

A sugar "bonus" of two pounds for every ration card holder, purchasable between July 10 and Aug. 22, was announced by the Office of Price Administration over the week end because of "somewhat heavier shipments" of sugar into this country than anticipated.

Householders may obtain the dividend allotment by presenting ration stamp No. 7 to the grocery store any time in the six-week period.

In effect, the ruling simply allows use of card No. 7 at any time when cards No. 5 or No. 6 may be used. Card 5 expires July 25 and card 6 Aug. 22. Originally, card No. 7 was scheduled for use beginning Aug. 22. By the change, card No. 8 will come into use on that date.

Ready to Serve as Air-Raid Wardens



By a Staff Photographer

Women Registering at Park Street Center

Left to right: Mrs. Eleanor S. Washburn, Director of Registration; John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Committee; Mrs. Paul Hedden, Boston housewife, registering, together with Mrs. Benedict Germano, hairdresser, of West Roxbury, and Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlan, prominent club woman and volunteer worker in social, civic, and wartime services.

Big Dental Convention In Hub Off for War

CHICAGO, July 6 (AP)—The 84th annual meeting of the American Dental Association, one of the nation's largest medical-professional conventions scheduled for Boston, Mass., Aug. 24 to 28, has been postponed for the duration of the war, it was announced today.

The convention was expected to have an attendance of some 10,000 dentists. On the convention dates, the A. D. A. House of Delegates, standing committees and Board of Trustees will meet in St. Louis, Mo., to transact essential business, Dr. Oliver said.

Damage Insurance 'Grace' Proposed

HARTFORD, Conn., July 6 (AP)—Lack of a sufficient number of forms for the writing of war damage insurance by private companies resulted in a suggestion from this city, "the insurance capital of the world," that the automatic coverage now provided by the Federal Government be continued for 30 days until Aug. 1.

State Insurance Commissioner John C. Blackall wired Frank H. Christensen, Executive Vice-President of the War Damage Insurance Corporation at Washington, that his office was besieged with complaints from agents who said they were swamped with requests for war damage insurance and did not have the facilities to write it. Commissioner Blackall proposed that a 30-day extension of the date upon which property owners are expected to provide for their own protection would "ease the situa-

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

"Paul Revere," a gallery talk by Miss Maginnis, at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Piano recital by Albion Metcalf at the Gardner Museum, Fenway. The public is welcome to attend at 3:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Little change in temperature tonight from that of last night. Gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island: Moderate temperature tonight.

Vermont: Slightly cooler tonight.

Massachusetts: Moderate temperature with scattered showers in the west portions late tonight.

Connecticut: Moderate temperature with scattered showers late tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:01 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Tuesday, 7:37 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:34 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Peace Structure Debated in West

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 6—While Nazi troops were battling around Alexandria, students of peace with victory from near and far met at the Biltmore Hotel here and discussed Germany's future after it has been conquered; while Sevastopol was falling to Nazi forces they took up questions of postwar peace, and on the Fourth of July, while a military parade passed nearby, they pledged allegiance to the flag of the United States and applauded to the echo a Chinese statesman and soldier who said "World citizenship is only an extension of local or national citizenship."

For three days scholars and laymen wrestled with vital questions related to the winning of the peace while the war is being won, basing all deliberations on the premise that the first world war was a failure even for the victors because they did not establish a peace that implemented its own permanence.

There is something almost heroic about this advance intellectual attack on a tough problem which normal human apathy would say could "wait until the war is won."

Frederick Hueston

Dr. Frederick Roman

Who is credited with having obtained the Win-the-War Win-the-Peace Conference for Los Angeles.

While Iron Is Hot

No waiting; no delay; peace is better made while the fires and enthusiasms of war are at their hottest. This epitomizes the approach of the Pacific Coast Win the War-Win the Peace Conference to its studies and discussions.

Speakers came who had seen the United States in its enthusiastic stride toward participation in a world-wide peace at the close of the World War; who had seen the nation's enthusiasm first undermined and then literally stifled even as President Wilson brought home from Europe the American-born charter of a world peace structure, to see it slain in Congress by the isolationists of a day when armies had not yet learned to travel like comets through the sky.

The Win the War-Win the Peace conferees, including representatives of several national organizations and many local groups, were reminded by several of their guest speakers that it is not the province or the intent of this or any peace group to take the making of the peace out of the hands of the young men who have fought and the statesmen who have guided the war; that this could not be done even if it were desirable; that only a pattern may be suggested beforehand to be placed quickly on the war's end situation so that the easy lassitudes of "normalcy" may not again entrap and misdirect the whole purpose of the struggle.

Not "what we will do to Germany," but "what we will do for the smaller nations, the minorities"; not "what we will do to Hitler" but "what we will do for the common citizen of all lands, to insure his freedoms and his dignity"—these were the trends of most of the discussions.

In a democratic world founded on the Atlantic Charter or with a constitution patterned after the Constitution of the United States, it was declared and not disputed, nations which have proved themselves to be democratically immature would have to be policed much more carefully by an "international policeman" than those nations which had proved their right to be accepted as safe neighbors.

Several speakers brought out in different ways the thought that the Constitution of the United States, because of its 150 years of successful operation, is bound to be given thoughtful consideration at postwar peace tables.

Prominent Speakers

The first day's business sessions have been previously reviewed in these columns. On the second day the principal speakers were Beryl Harold Levy of New York, Director of the Institute of Jewish Affairs; Harry N. Holmes, native of Australia and Secretary of the American Council of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches; Pierre Cot of France, French Minister for Air at the time the French Government fell; Emil Ludwig, exiled native of Germany and noted biographer; and Col. M. Thomas Tchou, former secretary to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, founder and director of the World Citizenship movement.

Individuals prominent in the League of Nations Association, the Foreign Policy Association, the Church Peace Union (Carnegie Endowment) and other widely-known organizations took part in the numerous round tables and led the discussions. A Filipino boy, a Norwegian girl, men and women who spoke with the accents of European countries now ruled or held by the anti-democratic conquerors, entered into the informal talks.

A Just Order

Several hundred persons took part in the meetings, 250 sat at luncheon together in one of the big dining rooms of the Biltmore Hotel in downtown Los Angeles to hear Dr. Ludwig and Colonel Tchou and ringingly applaud their insistence that free peoples take away from Hitler and his minions the task of building "the new order" and that it be built on a basis of the full freedom, the dignity and the equality of the individual—all individuals.

"We are individuals," said Mr. Holmes. "We are invincible as long as our ideals are invincible."

"Guard against appeasement before victory," another speaker warned. "In the German war plan a peace offensive lies right next to its war offensive, to be substituted when needed."

"Too much loafing," said a college student at one of the round tables. "Few of us are really working; we talk about it, that's all." "Retool our communities for victory and peace, just as we have retooled our factories," suggested an educator.

An international order for peace would be a mockery unless it had the force with which to end force or threats of force," said Mr. Levy.

Whether the world to come, freed of barriers, should be a "melting pot" to fuse all races, much as they have been fused in the United States, was considered. The same speaker believed a better simile to be "an orchestra, in which each minority or racial group would contribute its special note to the rich orchestral whole."

"The churches will not be at the peace table unless they take their place in the war," warned Mr. Holmes. Another speaker urged that the churches "get into the war with their prayers," and was critical of them. This brought a response from a church spokesman that "the churches are merely cautious that they do not adopt a matter of national policy as the will of God."

Church groups in round-table sessions agreed that the churches at this time can find useful work to do in combating untruthful rumors, in counteracting the influence of those who continually criticize the Government, in helping to work out better industrial relations and better racial relations, and carry these activities on toward the days of reconstruction.

Round-Table Discussions

Round tables on labor, youth, women's activities, education and other topics brought in equally interesting reports.

"Organize your world or continue to pay the costs of world wars," advised Colonel Tchou. "And know that you cannot have privilege and true democracy at the same time.

"Do not send international illiterates to our Congress in Washington," said a message read to the conference from an official of the League of Women Voters.

The pivot of world liberty is the United States of America," said Dr. Ludwig.

Similar conferences are being held on the Pacific Coast this month, and still others will be held on the Atlantic Coast and New England later. Some of the first rough plans for a world structure of peace and order are being drafted, with suggestions being invited from a wide field of public opinion.

Something New in Traffic Control

Chicago Daily News

Woman Service Guard at Chicago Field Museum of Natural History

If women are going to serve in the Army and Navy, then why not as traffic policemen? Chief Roger Shanahan, of the Chicago Park District, could see no reason for not having a few feminine members on his staff, so he proceeded to get some.

Fifteen women have been trained for traffic duty. They are not called policemen, however, but "service guards." Their duties, at the start, are to direct traffic at free automobile parking lots and at summer concerts.

Although temporary appointees, these feminine "traffic cops" are to be given civil service examinations before they receive regular appointments.

Their costumes were designed especially for their new work. Miss Alice Beyer, supervisor of art-craft work in the Chicago park playgrounds, is responsible for the design. The suits are trim navy uniforms, the caps are feminine versions of the policeman's military cap. Waiting autos indicate that motorists will respect the law even when clothed in feminine garb.

Week at Bill Snow's School And Youngsters Know 'Ropes'

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6 (AP)—It was a first-story room on the San Francisco waterfront, one of the busiest places in the world, and a strange spot for the pursuit of learning.

But it was filled with young men from 17 to 21 years, and no college professor ever got more respectful attention than Bill Snow, the instructor, a seafaring man for 60 years.

"Let's have a little quiz," said Bill, and he beckoned to a boy of 18.

"Tell me," Bill commanded, "what equipment is carried by lifeboats now?"

The boy took a deep breath. He answered:

"One bailer, matches in a watertight box, two oars, two spare oars, a steering oar, a sea anchor, a rudder, water breakers, one ditty bag, a lifeline, a mast and sail, one painter, a flashlight, one locker, two life preservers, a gallon of illuminating oil, two hatchets, a liquid compass, a lantern; two drinking cups, grain biscuits, condensed milk, chocolate, canned pemmican, two distress lights, plugs and pumps, a bucket, charts, first-aid kit, a signal flag, six wool blankets, side spray curtains, an aft drain and massage oil."

The boy had replied without hesitating.

"He's only been here five days," Bill said proudly.

"These kids come to us from all over the country. They learn the things we all have had to learn the hard way."

In about a week, a bright boy can splice wire, tie all the knots, box a compass, work a bosun's chair, batten a hatch, and name all the important parts of a ship. Then he can be graduated.

The school, opened last September by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific in union quarters on the waterfront, is only the first stage in the education of an apprentice merchant seaman.

But the graduate, when he gets on a ship for the first time, will know port from starboard, and be able to tell you what's in his "manual for lifeboatmen and able seamen."

Russian Oil Output Far Ahead of Budget

MOSCOW, July 6 (AP)—Russia's Central Caucasion oil fields in June produced "scores of thousands of tons" in excess of their charted national defense program, Tass said today. Output was up sharply over May.

Besides supplying the Russian military uninterruptedly, the wells also have produced sufficient quantities for mechanized farming, the agency said.

Before You Renew

or take out new insurance, see your agent representing

Hartford

Fire Insurance Company

Values are changing rapidly these days. A revision of your insurance may be needed every three or four months to make certain it really protects you. Talk this over with your Hartford agent before you renew your insurance or take out new policies. If you don't know his name just call Western Union and ask.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company

Hartford, Connecticut Founded 1810

Present Is Time to Prepare For Peace Jobs, Report Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—The postwar task of retraining for peacetime jobs the 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 Americans who will soon be mobilized in the armed forces or war factories was brought into sharp relief today as 45 educators and rehabilitation specialists, banded together as the Commission on Postwar Training and Adjustment, made public a report which urged that retraining will be successful only if its groundwork be laid long before the last gun is fired.

Sketching in broad strokes its own concept of the postwar task, the Commission foresees the Army and Navy, the Selective Service boards, labor unions, the Federal Office of Education, industry's own training shops and the public schools of the nation all co-operating to carry out the retraining tasks.

The drive, the Commission believes, should be handled primarily within the individual American communities and through use of existing agencies, with the public schools as focal points for activity. It holds, however, that Federal funds will be necessary, as well as the wholehearted assistance of both the Washington and State governments.

Includes Noted Educators

The Commission includes such educators as Harvey N. Davis, President of Stevens Institute of Technology; L. H. Dennis, Executive Secretary of the American Vocational Association; Guy Stanton Ford, former President of the University of Minnesota; Lillian M. Gilbreth, Professor of Management, Purdue University, and Edwin A. Lee, Dean of the School of Education, Los Angeles, as well as personnel representing the labor, adult education, industry training, university extension, work camps, Negro education, health and rehabilitation.

The report, released by the Institute of Adult Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, was issued as the result of a conference summoned by Morse A. Cartwright, Executive Officer of the Institute of Adult Education—a conference approved by the Wartime Commission of the United States Office of Education.

The Commission foresees three groups of Americans chiefly requiring help in the postwar period: men and women discharged from the armed services, displaced war workers and the war-disabled. At least 29,000,000 Americans will eventually be in the fighting services or war plants, it believes, and when peace comes at least 15,000,000, possibly 20,000,000, will be "in a process of economic and social change."

While the public schools are represented as the most convenient and widely spread centers around which training can be organized, all community agencies which can be utilized should take active part, including industrial plants, labor unions, libraries, social work organizations, universities and technical schools, the report continues.

Guidance as First Step

The Commission suggests that guidance is the first step to be undertaken in fitting men and women into the after-war world, with training and placement to follow where needed.

Thus it advocates that preliminary guidance and training be furnished by the Army and Navy for men and women held in these services after the cessation of hostilities. It stresses that the Selective Service and the United States Employment Service already have responsibilities for the placement of returning soldiers which they must continue to discharge. The Commission urges that such work be linked in with the community's programs.

Present facilities for training of wartime factory workers could be adapted to the retraining of peace workers, the Commission continues, citing the Training Within Industry and Defense Training Programs with their special equipment and personnel, as examples.

Finally, it suggests that the Federal Government should not cancel war contracts at war's end, but should encourage war plants to complete their contracts slowly, using the period for the training of their employees for peacetime work.

Present efforts, the educators say, should involve consultation and action on local, state and federal levels through local councils, state and federal conferences. On the federal level, it adds, co-operating agencies should make sure they understand each other's objectives and draw up in writing working agreements with regard to mutual participation on a nationwide basis. Regional and local officials should then develop agreements of similiar pattern.

Plea for Rubber Mats Is Renewed

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—William R. Boyd, Jr., Chairman of the Petroleum Industry War Council, urged Americans yesterday to "stop looking for excuses and alibis and keep dumping on Uncle Sam's growing stockpile every rubber mat you have."

Answering charges that rubber floor mats were useless for the rubber stockpile, as an aid to the war effort, Mr. Boyd said:

"Rubber mats may not be useful for retreading a tire or making a tube, but they ought to be useful for making shock absorbers for guns—and they certainly can be used to make various pieces of rubber parts for use in airplanes, submarines, tanks and other pieces of vital military equipment.

"And in the making of articles of non-military character, rubber mats may be the means of releasing better rubber for more vital needs.

"Let's give up every unnecessary rubber article we have to keep our military machine at top efficiency.

"I make an earnest plea to every American to soberly realize the terrible seriousness of our rubber shortage.

"Don't forget, rubber mats will lick the Japs."

Santa Fe

Time Table Changes

Super Chief · El Capitan

Chicago - Los Angeles

Effective July 7, 1942

● *At the suggestion of the Office of Defense Transportation, Western Lines have agreed to lengthen the schedules of certain streamlined trains between Chicago and the Pacific Coast by two hours. This arrangement will affect the Santa Fe's bi-weekly streamliners* SUPER CHIEF *and* EL CAPITAN, *as follows:*

Super Chief

● Effective with departures from Chicago and Los Angeles Tuesday, July 7th, 1942, the *Super Chief* will operate between those points on a schedule of 41¾ hours. The new time will continue to equal the fastest obtainable rail schedules between Chicago and California.

No. 17 *Westbound*	The Super Chief Effective July 7, 1942	No. 18 *Eastbound*
5:30 pm	Lv. : : Chicago : : Ar.	1:45 pm
12:45 am	Lv. : Kansas City : Ar.	5:45 am
9:15 am	Ar. : Los Angeles : Lv.	6:00 pm

● Days of departure will be unchanged: from Chicago, Tuesdays and Saturdays, arriving Los Angeles Thursdays and Mondays; from Los Angeles, Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving Chicago Thursdays and Sundays.

Use Tuesday Departures, If You Can

● There is invariably greater demand for space on the *Super Chief* leaving Chicago Saturday and Los Angeles Friday.

Therefore, if you contemplate using the *Super Chief, we urge you to plan a Tuesday departure,* if you can do so without interference with essential business. In this way you can help us spread the load, serve you better individually, and render maximum wartime service to all.

● A recent survey showed 74.8% of *Super Chief* passengers traveling on military or civilian business.

El Capitan

● *El Capitan*, twice-a-week all-chair-car streamlined train, will operate between Chicago and Los Angeles on the same days of the week and the same elapsed time, 41¾ hours, as the *Super Chief*, as follows:

No. 21 *Westbound*	El Capitan Effective July 7, 1942	No. 22 *Eastbound*
5:45 pm	Lv. : : Chicago : : Ar.	7:15 am
12:57 am	Lv. : Kansas City : Ar.	11:15 pm
9:30 am	Ar. : Los Angeles : Lv.	11:30 am

The Chief

● No change at terminals. The *Chief* will continue to be the fastest *daily* train between Chicago and California.

No. 19 *Westbound*	The Chief Effective July 5, 1942	No. 20 *Eastbound*
12:01 pm	Lv. : : Chicago : : Ar.	1:25 pm
10:10 pm	Lv. : Kansas City : Ar.	3:55 am
11:50 am	Ar. : Los Angeles : Lv.	12:01 pm

Other Transcontinental Service

● Other famous *daily* Santa Fe trains between Chicago and California—the *California Limited*, the *Grand Canyon Limited*, and the *Scout*—will continue uninterrupted operation. Such minor changes in their present schedules as are deemed necessary to meet existing travel conditions will become effective with departures from Chicago and California points on Sunday, July 5th, 1942.

Let's All Pull Together

★ Increasingly, under war conditions, the railroads must furnish mass transportation, military and civilian, for the nation. The load is already great—and growing steadily ★ Military movements come first, without question. You can help us maintain adequate rail service for civilian travel as well, in these ways: Make reservations and buy tickets early. Cancel reservations promptly, if necessary. Spread the load by avoiding week-end and holiday rush periods.

★ *For details on schedule changes, etc., 'phone, write, or call on us today* ★

E. V. HENDERSON, District Passenger Agent, SANTA FE RY.
Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS., Phone: Liberty 3323

1176

Art Exhibitions in Boston—Housewives Asked for 66,000,000 Pounds of Fats

Lithographs By Pennell At Library

By Dorothy Adlow

Lithographs by Joseph Pennell, selected from the Albert H. Wiggin Collection, will be shown at the Public Library through Aug. 31.

Joseph Pennell (1860-1926) was born in Philadelphia. He was a friend of J. A. M. Whistler and, like him, chose to live abroad. He was a man of energy; a lecturer, journalist, the author of books, an illustrator, and a print-maker of prodigious accomplishment. His literary as well as his pictorial work shows his zest for art and his willingness to promote its progress and understanding.

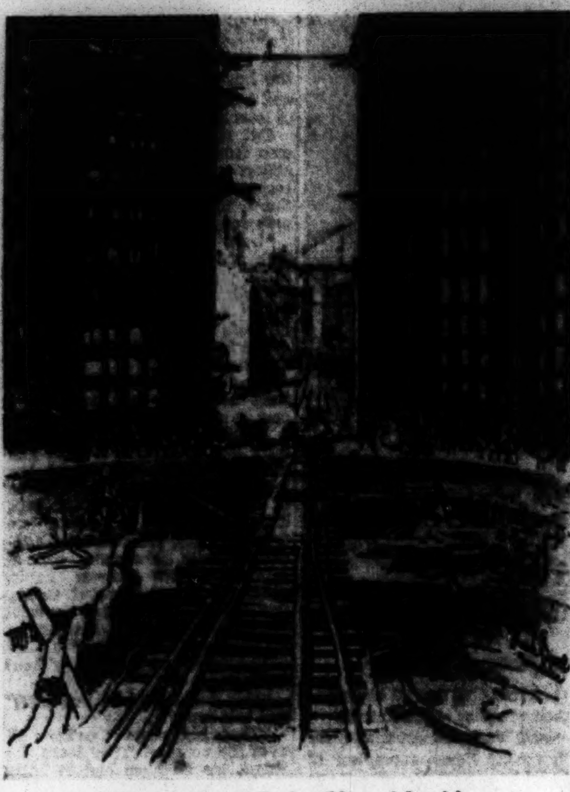
Fame came to him abroad first, and then he received due recognition in his native land. He collaborated with his wife, Elizabeth Robbins Pennell, with William Dean Howells, and other authors. His pictures disclose the great breadth of his interest, for he found subject matter not only in Greek temples but in modern factories. Pennell was one of the artists who found heroic and romantic material in vast industrial projects. While many of his contemporaries sought deliberately to avoid the encroachments of instruments of machinery upon hand-wrought creations Pennell found the counterpart of the beauty of ancient temples and medaeval cathedrals in the functional design of modern engineering. The lithographs at the Public Library are in large part chosen from his epic series of portrayals of the construction of the Panama Canal.

To witness that mammoth undertaking was thrilling. "I went to the Panama Canal because I believed the greatest engineering work the world has ever seen would give me the greatest artistic inspiration of my life. I went because I believed that at the Canal I would see the 'Wonder of Work,' Picturesqueness of Labor, realized on the grandest scale." Pennell, paradoxically, found romance where others would have looked for realism. Yet, as the Public Library display reveals, he did not neglect the most exacting demands of observation while he recorded rapturously the intricate details of gigantic operations. Pennell, the keen observer, the conscientious recorder, the enthusiast for the great achievements of his fellowmen is to be discovered in this splendid lithographic display.

Among the prints are: "The Walls of Miraflores Locks," "Cranes at Miraflores," "A Steam Shovel in the Cut (Bas Obisto)," "Laying the Floor of Pedro Miguel Lock," about which Joseph Pennell became poetical, comparing the structural lines to flying buttresses of a cathedral, "The Cut From Culebra," "The Guard Gate," in which he discovered "a magnificent arrangement of line, light, and mass."

Workers are busy, minute entities in these panoramic portrayals of engineering in large scale. "The End of The Day at Gatun Lock" has a very impressive portrayal of a dozen men being drawn from the depth by a long chain to which they cling. Joseph Pennell would find the human equivalent despite the preponderance of steel and concrete.

The lithographs show the phenomena of canal building in height, breadth, and depth. Railroad tracks cut across them, cranes are thrust boldly into position, sheer walls are indicated in their structural firmness. Pennell tried to represent the machinery in relation to the emerging canal, and the canal in relation to its natural background.



'The Gates of Pedro Miguel Lock'

Pennell lithograph now on exhibition at the Boston Public Library.

Air University To Begin Series Of Dramatizations

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"The Search for Freedom," a dramatization, will be the first presentation in a weekly series to be given by the Inter-American "University of the Air," NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Alfred Lunt will be the guest star of "Cavalcade of America," in "The Gentlemen from the Islands," an original dramatization of the career of Alexander Hamilton, written by Robert Tallman, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Mary Van Kirk, contralto, will be heard in Dvořák's "Songs My Mother Taught Me"; Weatherly's "Danny Boy," and Tchaikovsky's "None But the Lonely Heart," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, pianists, in "Great Artists Series," will play, with the orchestra, Donald Voorhees conducting, the Rondo from Mozart's Concerto in E flat major; Liszt's "Liebestraum," and Dance Brazilian from Milhaud's "Scaramouche," NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Lawrence Impey, foreign war correspondent, will tell about the machinations of "The Black Dragon Society in Japan," in "Spotlight on Asia," CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

Council for Democracy is sponsoring a daily program in Italian of news, stories, music, poetry, with occasionally a transcribed Government program of instruction to aliens, WMEX, 1 p. m.

From Frying Pan to Firing Line

The "soldier" on the kitchen front of homes saves fats to make glycerine, a necessary ingredient of many wartime explosives.

Total Goal Over Year's Period From Massachusetts Kitchens

Uncle Sam poked his nose into New England kitchens today to ask for fats, greases and tin cans in the nation's latest reclamation drive.

Only four days remained of the scrap rubber drive as State salvage committees opened the new campaigns. In Massachusetts, the State Committee set a goal of 66,000,000 pounds of fats for the coming year, and in doing so indicated that the fats stuff campaign was not a thing of days or weeks, but henceforth would be an almost permanent part of every housekeper's management.

Tin cans will be collected in only three Massachusetts areas. These are Greater Boston, the Lawrence-Lowell-Haverhill district and Springfield and its surrounding cities and towns. Transportation difficulties out-balance the value gained by collecting cans in other parts of the State.

Tin can collections will be made by municipal trucks on an average of twice a month in cities and once a month in smaller communities, under a tentative schedule to begin in August. Present plans also call for setting up a de-tinning plant in Boston, heretofore the big obstacle in a tin can drive.

Housewives turning over their fats and greases to local markets at four cents a pound will be contributing to the nation's supply of vital glycerin for explosives. From the markets, the fats will go to rendering plants, which will pay five cents a pound to the markets, according to Gurth F. Chambers, salvage chief in the Bay State.

Mr. Chambers asked that not less than one pound lots in clean tin containers be sold to the meat markets. The director issued a set of directions:

Save pan drippings, fat trimmings, vegetable and cooking oils.

Strain everything.

Use clean metal containers without jagged edges, not narrow-necked tins and under no circumstances use glass to hold fats or grease.

Cook all fats, if possible, before putting them into containers.

Approximately 5,000 meat dealers throughout the State will receive a poster and sticker for their windows telling that here is an "Official Fat Collection Agency."

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered in Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Wtisstill H. Sharp at King's Chapel, (Unitarian):

Racial injustices threaten the unity of our country, because they threaten the hopes of one out of every 10 American citizens.

At home and abroad, we of the favored, but vastly outnumbered, white race had best recognize these three social truths: first, equality is the wellspring of hope; second, hope is the source of unity; third, unity is the origin of self-restraint, endurance, order, progressive evolution.

We all pray for a difference between the world after this war and the world after the last war. . . .

The prospect of our making a difference in the world this time rests upon the prospect of our making a difference in our own selves, beginning now.

The Rev. Dr. Vaughan Dabney at the Old South Church, (Congregational):

In such a time as this, when dictators talk of slave states, and the sacred cause of human freedom is in grave peril, it is well to remember that God is the Author and Protector of human liberty.

The freedom of which God is the Author carries with it a sense of responsibility, and obedience to the laws of heaven and earth. No nation can preserve its freedom which denies God the worship due unto His name.

The divine method of bringing freedom to mankind is the gospel of Christ, which frees man from the tyranny of self.

The only basis of a durable peace may be found in the doctrines of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. No nation has the right to enslave mankind, for it will then fight in vain against God, the Author of liberty.

Colorado Is Big State

Colorado, seventh largest State in the naton, has approximately the area of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Holland and Ireland combined. Its extreme length, east and west, is more than the distance from New York City to Portland, Maine, and its width about equals the distance from Chicago to St. Louis.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Lithographs by Joseph Pennell; Panama Canal and Wonder of Work Series. Through August.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open the the public week days 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Exhibition of Audubon, The Birds of America. Through July 17.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Group of paintings by New Englanders.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Prints and ships and yachts.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Art by Boston public school children. Through July.

Vose Galleries, 557 Boylston Street—Pictures of ships and the sea.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Collection of Chinese jade, crystal porcelain and pottery. Designs for the Theater in Modern Times. French XIV century paintings and drawings, recent gifts of Grenville L. Winthrop, Class of 1886. Students' work in drawing and painting. American paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Gordon Dexter. European XVII century paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Samuel Sachs.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 3:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 3; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National Holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 5 Sundays; closed Mondays. The work and environment of Paul Revere (Special Exhibition Galleries). Through Sept. 13. Paintings by Copley, Mary Cassatt, James Henry Beard, James Peale, Marcus Waterman, Harriet Blackstone, and Nelly Littlehale Murphy (Recent Accessions Gallery). Color prints and dry-points by Mary Cassatt (Print Department). Through August. Memorial Exhibition, George Andrew Reisner, 1867-1942 (Rotunda). Through July 17. Fifteen years of Museum School Alumni, painting and sculpture by outstanding graduates of the school (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery). Through August.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—In collaboration with the American Antiquarian Society, "Prints and Silver," by Paul Revere. Through Aug. 1.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Concord: Concord Art Association: Memorial exhibition of water colors by Nelly Littlehale Murphy; drawings by Mary Ogden Abbott.

Waltham: Gore Place — Sculptures and flower pictures by Geneva Mercer. Through July.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library Gallery—Special summer exhibition loaned by the Guild of Boston Artists.

Talent Sought By Quincy U. S. O.

The Quincy, Mass., United Service Organizations have launched an appeal for local talent to entertain the servicemen.

"Come one, come all," was the invitation extended by R. Stanley Kendig, director of the U.S.O. in Quincy, as he inaugurated a campaign to enlist professional and amateur talent.

Mr. Kendig said that he has arranged to have interviewers at the Servicemen's Recreation Room of the First Unitarian Church in Quincy Square. Talent are asked to visit the recreation room, the entrance of which is on Temple Street, between 2 and 4 or 7 and 9 p. m., on July 7 and 8.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Majestic—No performance tonight.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Reflected Glory," starring Gloria Swanson. Presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:40.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30

"Boston Commandery," March ... Carter
Overture to "Orpheus in Hades" ... Offenbach
Prayer of Thanksgiving, Old Dutch Hymn ... Valerius
"Over There," a selection of American war songs .... Arranged by M. L. Lake
"Cavalleria Rusticana," Fantasia ... Mascagni
"The Lost Chord" ... Sullivan
Song Fest, Medley
Victor Herbert Favorites ... Arranged by Sanford
"Night and Day" ... Porter
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ... Arranged by Bodge
Carlos Pinfield, conductor.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger, 2:10, 5:05, 8:05. "Bed Time Story," Loretta Young and Fredric March. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara and John Payne. 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:50. "The Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy and Ellen Drew. 11:30, 2:25, 5:20, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—"My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton and Carole Landis. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes, 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:05.

Kenmore—"Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis and Jinx Falkenburg. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 2:40, 6:10, 9:40.

Metropolitan—"The Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 9:45, 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster and Lynn Bari. 11:30, 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—"Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 9:10, 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:50. "In Old California," John Wayne. 10:40, 1:50, 4:55, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Twin Beds," Joan Bennett and George Brent. 9:30, 12:41, 3:52, 7:03, 10:14. "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 11:12, 2:23, 5:34, 8:45.

Paramount—"To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara and John Payne. 9:30, 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "The Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy and Ellen Drew. 11:05, 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor. 9:40, 1:15, 4:55, 8:30. "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 10:30, 3:30, 6:10, 9:45.

Scollay—"Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 11:35, 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. "In Old California," John Wayne. 10, 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Menace of the Rising Sun," "A Tour by Clipper of the Pacific Battlefield," "Lowell Thomas Travel-India," "Robert Mitchell's Boys' Choir," "Spencer Tracy Tells You the History of the American Army," "The Assembly Line Production of War Planes," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Twin Beds," Joan Bennett and George Brent. 12:50, 4:10, 7:12, 10:33. "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 11:30, 2:41, 8:43, 8:54.

Telepix—"Pacific Frontiers," "Al Donahue and Orchestra," "Ring of Steel," "Icecapades," "Hollywood Snapshots," two cartoons and 30 minutes of the latest news. 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"She's in the Army," Veda Ann Borg and Lyle Talbot. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. "Ellery Queen and Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsey. 10:45 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50.

Uptown—"Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou. 1:35, 4:55, 8:20. "Bedtime Story," Loretta Young. 3:55, 6:35, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"In This Our Life," Bette Davis and George Brent. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 9:35 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 1:45, 8. Allston: "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Canova and George Murphy. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 8. Regent: "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Bruce Cabot. "Young America," Jane Withers and William Tracy. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Lady is Willing," Fred MacMurray and Marlene Dietrich. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Bruce Cabot. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:50, 8. "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 3:27, 9:37.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "A Bedtime Story," Loretta Young and Fredric March. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien. Brookline Village: "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 2, 5:03, 7:58. "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 3:32, 6:25, 9:30, 10:30. Cleveland Circle: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Syncopation," Jackie Cooper and Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 8. Harvard: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 2 and 8. University: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 3, 6:10, 9:35. "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle and Brenda Joyce. 1:35, 4:50, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Men of San Quentin," J. Anthony Hughes and George Breakston. "Young America," Robert Young. 2. Evenings, 7:30-10. Strand: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland. 2:50, 8:30. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford and Johnny Downs. 1:55, 7:55. Codman Square: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Mr. V," Leslie Howard. 3:20, 6:20, 9:30. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce and Brod Crawford. 2, 5, 8. Park: "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan and Helene Reynolds. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—Loring Hall: "Mr. Bug Goes to Town," "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy and Anne Shirley. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Remember Pearl Harbor," Fay McKenzie. Don Barry, "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell and Jane Darwell. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Invaders," Leslie Howard, Raymond Massey and Laurence Olivier. 2:30, 8:15. "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew. 7:40, 10:40.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Crooked Circle," Zasu Pitts and James Gleason. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford and Evelyn Ankers. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 1:40, 4:48, 7:56. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis and Olivia de Havilland. 3:01, 6:10, 9:17. Maplewood: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. 1:45, 7:30. Mystic: "Drums of the Congo," Stuart Irwin. 2, 7, 9:55. "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer. 3:05, 8:15.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford. 1:45, 7:45. "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 2:31, 8:31.

MEDFORD, Fellsway: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:30, 7:30. Medford: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 3:40, 9:15. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 2:15, 6:40, 9:50.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Invaders," Leslie Howard, Lawrence Olivier, Raymond Massey. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich and Randolph Scott. "One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert and Tom Brown. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce and Brod Crawford. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford and Johnny Downs. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich and Randolph Scott. "Lady in Distress," Sally Gray and M. Redgrave. 2 and 8. Strand: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and John Wayne. "All American Co-Ed," F. Langford and Johnny Downs. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "True to the Army," Judy Canova. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell. 2 and 8. Boulevard: "True to the Army," Judy Canova. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell. 2 and 8.

Saugus—Drive-In Theater: "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt. "Big Shot," Ralph Byrd and Virginia Vale. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney and Dennis Morgan. "Niagara Falls," Zasu Pitts. 2 and 8. Strand: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Bedtime Story," Frederic March and Loretta Young. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney and Evelyn Ankers. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15. Broadway: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe and Gloria Dickson. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford and Johnny Downs. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Tanks a Million," James Gleason. Coolidge: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson and Jane Wyman. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien and Brian Donlevy. 2. Evenings 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 3:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero, Carole Landis. 2 and 8.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Week-End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe and Jane Wyatt. "Girls' Town," Edith Fellows and Kenneth Howell. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Woman of the Year," Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn. 3:37, 8. "Target for Tonight." 3:37, 6:40, 10:05.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
LAST WEEK (But one)
TONIGHT 8:30
"COME and SING"
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
TOMORROW 8:30
RHAPSODY IN BLUE
LEO LITWIN—Soloist
WED. JULY 8
BOLERO
30c, 55c, 85c, $1.10 Inc. Tax

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
4th and FINAL WEEK!
Rita HAYWORTH • Victor MATURE
MY GAL SAL
in TECHNICOLOR
CO-FEATURE
The NIGHT BEFORE THE DIVORCE

STATE • ORPHEUM
Jeanette MacDonald—Nelson Eddy
'I MARRIED AN ANGEL'
George Brent—Joan Bennett
'TWIN BEDS'

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
In Technicolor
'TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI'
Plus "The Remarkable Andrew"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Barbara STANWYCK • Joel McCREA
"THE GREAT MAN'S LADY"
Plus "SECRET AGENT OF JAPAN"

(BOSTON STAGE)

NO PERFORMANCE TONIGHT
MAJESTIC—MATINEE WED.
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Wed. & Sat. Mats. 50c-75c
Lillian Hellman's Prize Play
400 ORCH. SEATS $1.00 (PLUS TAX)
EVENINGS 50c-75c-$1.00 $1.50

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave.
GREER GARSON • WALTER PIDGEON
"MRS. MINIVER"
From JAN STRUTHER'S Book • An M-G-M Picture
Gala Stage Revue • Symphony Orchestra
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting" — Brown, World - Tel.
"Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 ST. Air-Cooled
Eves. 8:40, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c-$2.20
Seats for next 8 Weeks. Mail Orders Now.

John C. Wilson presents
THE CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of Bway. CI. 6-5969
Air-Cooled. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS Air Conditioned
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. BR. 9-4256
EVENINGS 8:40, MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
200 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 200 Seats at $1.10
Eves. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
Air-Conditioned—Mail Orders Promptly Filled

CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
George Gershwin & DuBose Heyward's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC—West 44 Street Air-Cooled

MANCHESTER, N. H.

LYRIC THEATRE
HANOVER STREET
July 5-7—Two Yanks in Trinidad, Pat O'Brien. July 8-11—Who Is Hope Schuyler, Sheila Ryan. July 12-14—Call Out the Marines, Victor McLaglen. July 15-18—Rio Rita, Abbott & Costello. July 19-21—The Fleet's In, Dorothy Lamour. July 22-25—To the Shores of Tripoli, Maureen O'Hara. July 26-28, Torpedo Boat, Jean Parker.

Managers of Theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, July 7
12 noon, WMEX, 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.37mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News Radiocast by record.

Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, July 7

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 9.70mc, 6.04mc, 11.79mc, Christian Science program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.79mc

6:30 p. m.—News, commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Radio Code School—Morse Code Lesson.
7:30 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.3m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:35 p. m.—Friendly Cargoes. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:30 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m. GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m. GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—South American Way.
5:45 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music for Brazil.
6:45 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:45 p. m.—Musical Headliners.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W39B, Boston (43.9mc), and W43B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—"Shady Valley Folks"; sketch.
4:00 p. m.—Music; Concert Hall.
4:15 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:30 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:45 p. m.—Pan Americana.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—American League All Stars—National League All Stars.
8:30 p. m.—"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Better Half"; Quiz.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Dean Austin Pardue; "Our Morale."
10:30 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH—850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News Comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dance Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	"Shady Valley Folks":	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	"The Family Front"	15 Minutes from B'dway	"Right to Happiness"	hillbilly show	Talk; Aftern'n Rhapsody
4:00	"Swing Time"	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Music; Concert Hall	Dance Matinee
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": drama	Walter Compton, News	Dance Matinee
4:30	Spotlight on Asia	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Pan Americana	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Esther, Songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	lies: music	'Advent'es of Sea Hound'	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30	5 O'Clock Follies	Mayor Tobin: Oil Saving	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	Cowboy songs	Salon Serenade	Sports Comment	News; Defense talk
6:00	News Reporter	News; Sports	News; Sports	News Service	Sports results
6:15	Hedda Hopper	News; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Amer. League All Stars-	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Nat. League All Stars.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Amer. League All Stars-	Sports program
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Major Hoople": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Nat. League All Stars	March to Victory
7:15	Trio; Interview	"Major Hoople": sketch	News of the World	Amer. League All Stars-	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	Vaughn Monroe's	"The Lone Ranger": dra-	"We Present": Or.; Songs	Nat. League All Stars.	Anita Boyer
7:45	Orchestra	matic sketch	News Commentator	Amer. League All Stars-	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	Joe Rine's Band	Cavalcade of America	Nat. League All Stars	Rhumba Rhapsody
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz	Joe Rine's Band	Cavalcade of America	Amer.-Nat. All Stars	Round Table: "Salvage"
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz	Mary Van Kirk; Alfred	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; News	"True or False": quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	Drummond": S. Ortega	Drama
9:00	Theater: Irene	Goldman Band Concert	Great Artists: Ethel	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Dunne, Charles	Goldman Band Concert	Bartlett; Rae Robertson	News Service	cal Album"
9:30	Boyer in "Love	Radio Forum	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program	"The Better Half": quiz	Classical Album
9:45	Affair"	Radio Forum; Songs	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program	program	Classical Album
10:00	Freddy Martin's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner	Josephine Antoine; Wm.	Raymond Gram Swing	News report
10:15	Freddy Martin's Or.	America Marches On	Miller; R. Schmidt, songs	'Our Morale': D. Pardue	Dance orchestra
10:30	Civilian D'f'nse pgm	Morgan Beatty News	"Lands of the Free": In-	"Music That Endures":	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; Sports	"News Here and Abroad"	ter-American University	tenor; chorus; orchestra	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer.	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sterling Young's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Fisherman's Program	Music You Want	"Radio Newsreel": Ar-	"Day's End": music
11:45	Music: orchestra	Dance Orchestra	News Service	thur Mann; recorded	Music; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH—850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music	Organ Melodies	
7:15	Recorded music	News	News; Music	News Comments	
7:30	Quiz; Music; News.	N. E. Fellowship	Reveille Roundup	Garden Talk; Music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	N. E. Fellowship; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News reports
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Military band; News	George and Dixie; News	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's Va-	Music of Many Lands	"Morning Toast": music	Ruth Moss: Interview	"Post Exchange"
8:45	riety Show; News	News	"Morning Toast": music	Ruth Moss: Interview	"The Esquires"
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Time	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Jane Eyre"	"The Breakfast Club"	"Funny Money Man"	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"Tune Time"	"The Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Spotlight Revue: organ	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:45	"Harvey & Del": sk	"The Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup": orch.
10:00	Valiant Lady	Air Express Music	"Bess Johnson"	BBC News, recorded	Studio talk
10:15	American Stories	Helen Hiett, News	"Bachelor's Children"	"Sing and Swing Shop"	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	Club News	"Help Mate": sketch	Choir Loft	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Food Fair	Morning Serenade	"Voice of Uncle Sam"	Dramatization	Shopping; Music; Songs
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Second Husband": sk	"Road of Life": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill": sk	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Australian News; record	Organ recital
11:30	Bright Horizons: sk.	"John's Other Wife"	"Against the Storm": sk.	Yankee House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscasts	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Big Sister: sketch	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz	"Judy and Jane"	Orchestra and Soloists	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour	"Bouquet": music	Musical Program	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	War Commentary	Home Forum: talk	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15	Serial drama	Gospel Songs	Jack Berch's Gang	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk	Jolina, songs	Tapestry Musicale	Marjorie Mills Hour	Organ Recital
1:45	"The Goldberg": sk.	U. S. Army Band	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	"The Playgoer"
2:00	Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	"The Victory Program"
2:15	Serial drama	Dance music	"Lonely Women": drama	Musical Roundup; News	"The Victory Program"
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"	Sports Comments	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45	Pepp'r Young's Fam.	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital	Khaki Serenade	News reports
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dance music	"Pepper Young's Family"	"Shady Valley Folks," sk.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Treas'y Star Parade	Southernaires: quartet	"Right to Happiness": sk.	"Shady Valley Folks," sk.	"Price Control"; Music
4:00	Alice Dixon Bond	Talk; Music	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Music; "Quartette"	Dance Matinee
4:15	Interview	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	Walter Compton, News	Dance Matinee
4:30	Living Art: Talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Pan Americana	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Organ Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	lies: Music; Songs	Adv'nt'res of Sea-Hound	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol": sk.	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	Wanderers of Waste Land	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News reports; Defense
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15	Dorothy Kilgallen	News; War Comments	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; "Waltz Time"
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sport reports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	G. Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Date With a Disc	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	American Melody	Civic Production	Attuck's Chorus	"Confidentially Yours"	Musical Program
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	Frontline Headlines	H. V. Kaltenborn	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Is That So?": forum
8:00	"Are You a Missing	Dance Music	"The Perfect Crime":	Morton Gould's Orch.	Nelson Eddy, Songs
8:15	Heir?": drama	Dance Music	drama; orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Electric Choir"
8:30	Share Your Birth-	"Sing for Dough": va-	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Network Program	"Price Control": music
8:45	day: Cecil Brown	riety	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Winner of Monday Game	Romance in Music
9:00	Tommy Riggs and	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	—All-Star Servicemen's	Variety Hour
9:15	Betty Lou	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	team	Variety Hour
9:30	"Cheers From the	This Nation at War	Meredith Willson and	Winner of Monday Game	Variety Hour
9:45	Camps": variety	Nation at War: Jingles	John Nesbitt: music	—All-Star Servicemen's	Variety Hour
10:00	show	Lum 'n' Abner	"A Date With Judy":	team	News reports
10:15	Cheers From Camps	America Marches On	comedy serial	Winner of Monday Game	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Talks	Morgan Beatty, News	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	—All-Star Servicemen's	WMEX Radio Party
10:45	News; Sports	News Here and Abroad	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	team	WMEX Radio Party
11:00	News, Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	WMEX Radio Party
11:15	Adm. Harry Yarnell	News Service	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	WMEX Radio Party
11:30	Rideout; Master	Fisherman's Program	Music You Want	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	News Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End; News

C. I. O. Leaders to Meet in Fall River to Map Drive for Defeat of Martin in House

Revenue Loss From Rule On Birth Papers

Massachusetts and its municipalities today envisaged sharp curtailment of a lucrative source of revenue as Washington announced that birth certificates will no longer be required from applicants for war production jobs.

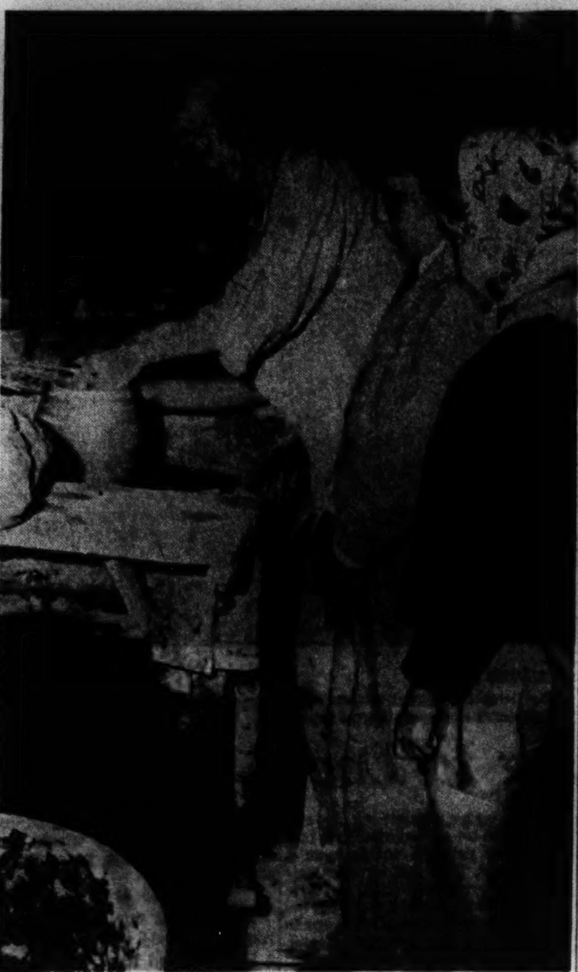
Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, made the decision on birth certificates. Instead an applicant at a war production plant will be required to appear before Army and Navy representatives at the firm and sign a paper stating that he is a citizen. He will be subject to a maximum penalty of $10,000 fine and 10 years' imprisonment for falsification of the citizenship statement.

The previous birth certificate requirement brought in thousands of dollars to the State and its municipalities as citizens rushed for certificates. The rush at the State Division of Vital Statistics has been so heavy that extra help has been required.

The McNutt ruling was immediately criticized by Arthur J. Hassett, State Registrar of Vital Statistics.

He contended the decision will smooth the path for "fifth columnists" and saboteurs seeking entry into war production plants. At the same time he expressed the belief that war production plant heads will continue to require presentation of birth certificates for their own protection.

This Hassett conviction stems from the McNutt declaration that the new procedure will not relieve plant employers from responsibility for checkups if not satisfied with an applicant's citizenship.



By a Staff Photographer

July Jaunters to Visit Pottery Works

The month of July slips along, and the theme of the second week of the July Jaunters at the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, is "Make Your Own." All boys and girls of Greater Boston who are interested in crafts, and who have attained the status of a fourth grader, are eligible to register tomorrow morning at 9:30 a. m. On Thursday there will be an all-day trip to the Dorchester Pottery, and here we see August Eckberg at the potters' wheel, shaping a vase as John Casey and Marilyn Murphy, both of Jamaica Plain, watch the process. They'll be on the all-day trip on Thursday, together with some 70-odd other July Jaunters.

Labor Group Planning For Fall Campaign

Mapping out of a labor campaign against Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican minority leader in the House, will be initiated at a meeting of labor leaders at Fall River Friday.

Announcement of the start of the drive against Mr. Martin, who is also Chairman of the Republican National Committee, was made here today by Joseph A. Salerno, President of the Massachusetts Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

This is the first move against any Congressional candidate that the C. I. O. has undertaken in Massachusetts. It prefaces a special State-wide convention which the C. I. O. will hold in Boston July 19 to draw up its political program for the November elections.

Because of Mr. Martin's post as head of the Republican national organization, the labor effort to oust him, if really threatening, would promise one of the most sensational contests in the nation.

Firmly Seated

However people at the State House in touch with Mr. Martin's district declare there seems little chance today of his being unseated. He has always had a popular hold on his constituency, and the 1941 Republican legislature in the redistricting of last year added to the Republcan strength in the district.

The Martin district extends into Bristol, Middlesex, Norfolk and Worcester counties. The principal cities are Fall River, Attleboro, and Taunton. A wing reaches out to include Wellesley. Mr. Martin's home is in North Attleboro.

During the past several years the Textile Workers' Union of the C. I. O. has become influential in Fall River. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of the American Federation of Labor has also several thousand members there.

Consequently the organized labor vote has become more of a factor than previously.

To Find Candidate

"We purpose to find a suitable candidate to oppose Mr. Martin," Mr. Salerno said.

"Our slogan in all our political campaign will be to keep the appeasers and the enemies of the President out of Congress. Mr. Martin has been an appeaser, and he has not supported labor or relief, when there was need of relief."

Mr. Salerno added that there would also be strong support of the C. I. O. push against Mr. Martin from within the A. F. of L. He said that William Ross, manager of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in the Fall River area had pledged himself to join the fight on Mr. Martin.

A. F. of L. opponents of Mr. Martin, he declared, would also hold a meeting in Fall River.

By a Staff Photographer

'All-Out' Parade at Westwood, Mass., Leaves Few Spectators

Citizens of Westwood, Mass., joined in an "all-out" parade on the Fourth, with all local civilian defense units represented, as well as church groups, the Grange, the 4-H Club, Scouts—in fact, so many took part in the parade that few of the Town's citizens were left to watch the colorful procession. Canteen unit is shown on the left, and, on the right, "Farming and Transportation" is represented by Walter Watson, left, and Bobby Watson on the right. The two goats, Bucky and Lucky, were guided by little Brenda Albee.

Leather Workers Are Still Out As Peabody Negotiations Fail

Solution submitted by state and federal officials for ending of the biggest current strike in Massachusetts—the walkout of 500 workers at the A. C. Lawrence Leather Company of Peabody—has been sidetracked. In consequence the tieup neared the close of its second week today.

The plan did not meet acceptance because of qualifications attached by the striking union, a local independent labor organization.

Intervention by the National War Labor Board at the moment is the only remaining way out. Production of dress shoes for the Navy and Marine Corp is to an extent being hampered.

The handicap to an immediate return to work developed out of the manner of the return.

Cuts Down Men Needed

The strike arose from the question of readjustments to new machinery. This spring the company, which is reported in the industry to be the largest upper leather concern in the world, installed new equipment in its pasting department costing $30,000.

The new apparatus, which reduces the severe strain on the men, also cuts down the time required for the operation. Hence seven or eight men will be displaced. Also instead of all working days, some will have to go on a night shift. The company offered to put the displaced men in other departments at not less than $1 an hour. They would, however, lose their departmental seniority and start at the bottom of seniority in their new departments. These and similar questions held up a quick return to the job.

The wage of the men concerned is $1.14½ an hour, and there has been no controversy over this pay.

The dispute directly involves only 40 pasters. The rest of the 500 employees in the plant walked out in sympathy.

The proposal worked out by state and federal officials called for the pasters to go back to work on the basis they had been employed on the new machinery for the past 16 weeks, stay on it for two weeks, and then try for two more weeks a labor saving plan the company asked.

Set Up Ample Machinery

Then company and union would set up an arbitration committee, composed of one man from each side, plus a Conciliator from the United States Department of Labor versed in the efficiency points at issue. The Committee's decision would be final.

While the concern, which is a subsidiary of Swift & Co., appeared willing to accept, the union asked that additional conditions be applied to the return to work, which the management would not agree to.

Only one of the three plants of the company at Peabody, with a total of 2,300 workers, is struck.

The formula for cleaning up the dispute was submitted by Daniel J. Boyle, a member of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, and E. Frank Ward, a conciliator of the United States Department of Labor.

Mr. Boyle was given the assignment by the State Board because his home is in Peabody, he is a former leather worker himself, and resigned the office of Secretary-Treasurer of the Leather Division of the International Fur and Leather Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations to go on Board.

Molten Glass Bursts From Emergency Tank

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., July 6 (AP)—Furnaces of the Corning Glass Company plant, engaged mainly in war work, were expected to be idle for 10 days after 300 tons of molten glass burst from an emergency tank.

The mishap occurred yesterday, and firemen and plant employees worked six hours to keep the glass from melting steel girders supporting the building's first floor.

Maine WPA Rolls at Low Ebb As Congress Cuts Down Funds

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 6—The curtailment by Congress of WPA funds found the Maine WPA rolls at low ebb with approximately 1,400 persons of whom 550 were women listed on the rolls. However, this figure, too, must be cut and State WPA Administrator John C. Fitzgerald has estimated approximately 1,000 persons will be retained on WPA jobs, the men assigned for the most part to completing the State wide airport and defense road program which has been the main object of the Maine WPA for more than a year. No more defense projects will be started, however, once those under construction are completed.

Into the big shipyards at Portland and Bath and into bustling factories have gone hundreds of men who have been upon WPA projects at some time during the past several years, as WPA has fluctuated between a peak of some 10,000 persons and the present list of some 1,400 persons. State and local relief rolls likewise have felt the spurs of the war program and at present both are at record lows with unemployable persons constituting by far the greatest problem.

With the anticipated decline in some other revenues, notably those associated with automobiles like registrations and gasoline taxes, Maine's cigarette tax, now a year old, looms larger and larger in significance. The tax, at the rate of two cents a package, netted the State the sum of $1,394,942.40 in a year's time at a collection cost of three per cent of the total revenue. The tax is administered by a division of the State Tax Assessor's department.

Without this source of income during the past year it is estimated some 5,000 persons would have gone without old-age assistance.

Effect of War

The war's effect on two departments of the State government was noted this week by State Commissioner of Finance Julian Mossman in information furnished the Governor and Council. In the highway department he reported inability to get materials had caused curtailment of programs resulting in less expenditure for construction and personnel.

On the other hand, the effect upon the State appropriations for its 13 institutions has been just the opposite and Mossman reported $128,000 additional would be required for the new fiscal year which began July 1. The increase in anticipated expenditure is charged to the increase in the cost of fuel and food more than to any other factor. Fortunately there is an emergency institutional fund available in the amount of $150,000.

Boston Women Find Little Call For Service in War Industries

While thousands of women will be drawn into the industry of New England for the first time because of the war program, Boston women for the most part will have to wait a good many months before they can break in.

Likewise in a number of other centers where the labor supply is still adequate, women who have never worked outside the home have little present chance for the necessary training.

This angle of the demand for women in war work was pointed out today by officials of the United States Employment Service at the Boston headquarters of the Social Security Board.

Coming requirements of women in war production through this region are in fact spotty, it has been shown by surveys.

In some localities where war industry has practically exhausted the supply of men, women are already being worked in to keep production at peak.

In the over-supply areas, such as Boston, a few women are being trained for manufacturing jobs, with the expectation of being sent to the needy zones.

But the mobility of women is much less than that of men. They usually don't like to move into overcrowded industrial centers. So not much of a migration of women is expected.

"Latest figures available show a surplus of labor available in certain areas, in which prospects are very poor for the early employment of additional women who have not previously been in the labor market," said an official.

"Boston is the outstanding example in New England. There is still a substantial supply here of experienced labor-people not experienced in the war program but who have been workers in other lines. Ladies' garment workers are typical, as also are retail employees.

"The Providence-Pawtucket area of Rhode Island is the next most important zone of this kind. There have been displacements in jewelry, rubber and to an extent in textiles.

"Other localities in which there seems to be enough labor to meet the local needs of the next few months include Attleboro, Fall River-New Bedford, Brockton, Taunton, Lowell-Lawrence, North Adams-Pittsfield and Worcester, in Massachusetts.

"Even in these areas there is a real shortage of highly skilled craftsmen.

"Woonsocket similarly shows up in Rhode Island. Even in Connecticut there are some communities where the local labor supply is sufficient to meet local demands. But because of the great need for labor in certain defense areas there, no predictions can be offered.

"The best chance for the training of women comes in the areas where shortages already exist.

"Today these are principally in the Springfield - Holyoke - Northampton area in Massachusetts, Hartford-New Britain-Bristol in Connecticut, and Springfield-Claremont-Windsor in Vermont.

"Similar shortage zones are likely to develop as war industry expands and more men are drafted into the army."

Saving of Good Rubbers Urged

Rubbers, overshoes, and other rubber articles in good condition should not be thrown into the scrap-rubber drive, the Massachusetts Salvage Committee has warned over-enthusiastic citizens.

Acting on reports from various parts of the State that these articles have been turned in, although in a still usable condition, the Committee emphasized that this was a "scrap" drive. Such articles should be kept and used, not only as a health measure, the Committee stated, but also because disposal of anything still usable necessitates its replacement by a new article.

C.I.O. and Independent Union In Clash at Bath Iron Works

A fresh bout in the unusual struggle between independent unions and national trade unions in the shipbuilding industry of New England is set for tomorrow.

At the Bath Iron Works of Bath, Maine, where 7,000 men are building destroyers, the ship building union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations will then challenge an independent union in a Labor Board Election.

A year ago the independent union beat the C. I. O., which is now trying for a comeback. Independents have defeated the C. I. O. in most of the other shipyard elections in New England, and have taken the lead in promoting a coastal organization of independents. Such a situation can hardly be duplicated in any other industry or section of the country.

However the C. I. O. unit—the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America—is powerful in other regions, claims more members on the Atlantic coast than all the independents, has a much stronger over-all organization than the local independent groups, and keeps plugging to extend its control in New England.

The conflict between the two types of labor bodies appear likely to continue as long as shipbuilding prospers.

An odd feature of the Bath case turned up in the temporary setting aside of a closed shop contract. Last month the company worked out a closed shop agreement with the independent union. This would have required every C. I. O. member to join the independent which he opposed, or else lose his job.

Because the C. I. O. was pushing for a second election at the time, Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, asked that the closed shop plan be held up until the new election question was settled. The company and the independent agreed.

The independent's closed shop is therefore held in abeyance until the July 7 election is over. If the independent again beats the C. I. O., it will doubtless get its closed shop, and every worker will have to belong in order to stay on the payroll.

Flower Show to Open In Horticultural Hall

The next flower show at Horticultural Hall will be a Lily Show, July 8 and 9, with W. N. Craig and Alan Macneil as the chief exhibitors.

The show, however, will be open to exhibitors of other flowers as well, such as hollyhocks, Japanese iris, etc.

Hours the show is open will be 1 to 9 p. m., Wednesday, and 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., Thursday. Admission is free.

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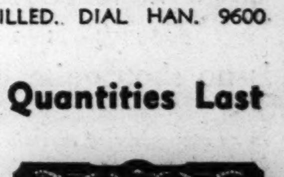
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HOVEY'S—SHEETS—FOURTH FLOOR

July 4 Has New Meaning in London

By Barbara Browne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 6—Wellington Barracks in Birdcage Walk, just a stone's throw from Buckingham Palace, was the scene on the Fourth of July of a perfect blend of Anglo-Americanism.

It was one of several other scenes of this kind ranging all way from the opening of the Washington Club for United States forces in London, to Belfact, where the Duke of Abercorn watched an AEF baseball game between the Kentucky Wild Cats and the Midwest Giants.

But it was in that courtyard, which is called the world's most famous drill ground, that the essence of the day was caught and expressed. There United States Ambassador John G. Winant inspected the American Home Guard which paraded in their British uniforms accompanied by a Scots Guards Band.

Americans Drill Well

Americans who form this unit are business and professional men—72 of them—who have been living in London for many years. They joined up in 1940 but this was their first recognition by the United States Embassy, which had, it appears, during Joseph P. Kennedy's sojourn, turned a very blindly neutral eye upon them.

Under a light gray summer sky Mr. Winant watched the khaki figures outlined against the darker gray Regency buildings of the barracks. They drilled with excellent precision. Their commander, Brig. Gen. Wade Hayes of Virginia, told us afterwards that they drill every day from 5 to 7 and all of every Saturday afternoon. No wonder they are good. They proved it not long ago by capturing the "enemy" headqurters of the British Home Guard several times during maneuvers and outmarching the Coldstream Guards themselves.

And to think that I nearly missed seeing them! For just before the ceremony was about to begin a terrifically imposing officer saluted before a small group of press correspondents and said, "I am sorry, but my commander in chief has sent me to say ladies are not allowed in barracks."

Looking around with a sinking feeling I realized I was the only woman present—except of course for lines of them looking through the railings just behind us to get a glimpse of the ceremony. But, as the Evening Standard put it in its edition a few hours later, "history was made on the spot." For just as I was about to go off and as the Standard said before things had reached the stage of "an international incident" a counter order arrived from "very high quarters" to say I was to remain.

Precedent Cast Aside

Thus a tradition was broken and for the first time a woman watched an inspection of troops within Wellington Barracks. "What a victory for your paper," one correspondent said to me. 'What paper is it?" I told him and just then it began.

It was a simple ceremony but it was a moving and unforettable one, I think, to nearly everyone who saw it.

After a salute and inspection by the Ambassador, accompanied by General Hayes, the Scots Guards band in Wellington Barracks on the Fourth of July broke into a medley beginning with a few bars of the "Star-Spangled Banner" and going from that to "Dixie," "Old Black Joe," Suwanee," as the Guard marched again and ending as they came forward into position for the anthem with the "British Grenadiers."

Then we all stood at attention for the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King," after which the American Home Guard marched off to "Auld Lang Syne" and a favorite Sousa march for the finale. It was thus this Fourth had set a new seal upon its old meaning. This Independence Day no longer marked the separation of two countries but celebrated instead their reunion to defend the independence of all the United Nations.

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Far Behind the Eastern Front

Interested young Russian workers listen attentively to an instructor in a heavy Russian machine-building plant in the Ural Mountains. Far from the threat of Nazi attack, Russian factories in the Ural Mountains are operating at top speed.

Soviet Power Shifting to Local Groups?

By John Evans

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, U.S.S.R., July 6—Twelve months of war have seen a gradual lessening of centralized control in the Soviet Union, especially in regard to industry and other war emergencies. In fact, it might be said that the ancient Russian mir, or town go erning council, is coming back in an altered form. There has been a considerable extension in the powers and initiative of local authorities.

Before the German invasion, functions of the town Soviets were limited more or less to municipal maintenance, patronage, and small-scale local industries. To continue these restrictions now, however, would be extremely difficult, and even undesirable. Waiting for instructions from the Central Government would lead to chaos.

Formerly, most of the important industries throughout the U. S. S. R. were controlled by central boards set up by the All-Union and Republican commissariats and ultimately were subordinated to the Supreme Soviets through their appointees — Peoples' Commissars. Thus, there was only a very distant relationship between the town Soviet and a large industrial enterprise in a particular town. The main local contact was with the town party committee which had a say in running the enterprise but was concerned mainly with political affairs, particularly after Joseph Stalin condemned the engrossment of local party bodies in industrial affairs as one of the conditions being exploited by Hitlerite agents in the country.

Different Angle

Now, however, the local soviet chairman will regard a factory chimney from a more interested point of view than that of smoke abater or fuel provider. He may have mobilized local labor to make bricks for the chimney or the factory itself may have been built on the initiative of the local soviet.

New relations between local soviet bodies and industry may be shown in the following typical case. An evacuated factory arrived on a new site with skeleton staff. If the area was little developed, obvious problems arose, namely, working premises, new hands, housing, water, electric supply, etc. All had to be settled within a few months or perhaps within even a few weeks. The factory management conferred with local authorities and then with the co-operation of party bodies, started spade work. When the factory opened, many local persons who had helped to build it stayed on as operatives, while others remained at the disposal of the local soviets for subsidiary industrialization on the basis of local resources. Now this local initiative has already extended to geological surveys, and the building of highways and canals without waiting for instructions from Moscow and Republican centers.

There was nothing mysterious in the way the emergencies of war turned to the ultimate advantages of Russia. Here two overwhelming problems actually eliminated each other—evacuation of hundreds of large-scale enterprises and the eastward migration of millions of refugees. Transplanted industry facilitated the settlement of refugees who, on their part, supplied the labor for installation of evacuated factories and new plants as well as for their operation. One of the results of this synthesis was the new industrial city Tankograd, somewhere in the eastern highlands, which sprang up around the great Kirov Putilov works evacuated from Leningrad. The most far-reaching result was the stimulus to local initiative which may continue to operate permanently after the war.

Power of Mir

The ancient mir, which might roughly be said to correspond to a New England town meeting, directed the affairs of Russian villages and peasant communities for generations, exercising not only a degree of administrative power, but of judicial power, ruling on punishment for law offenders and straightening out domestic differences.

The mir's powers were sharply curtailed after the revolution of 1905 and it was superseded by the district soviet after the Bolshevist revolution of 1917. The district soviet in most cases was little more than an administrative machine to carry out the directions of the central authorities and had few of the powers of the semi-feudal mir.

U. S. Sanitary Commission Lands in Peru by Plane

LIMA, Peru, July 6 (AP)—A United States Sanitary Commission, headed by Gen. George C. Dunham, has arrived here by plane.

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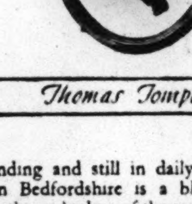

Thomas Tompion

Still standing and still in daily use at Ickwell Green in Bedfordshire is a blacksmith's forge where in the early days of the seventeenth century worked one Thomas Tompion. In a nearby cottage, also still standing and still inhabited, was born some time in the summer of 1638 his son, another Thomas Tompion, who was to become known as the father of English clockmaking.

It is a long road from the heavy and often crude work of a seventeenth-century blacksmith to the delicate craftsmanship required in the fashioning of a watch. But that road was the road of Thomas Tompion.

That he worked in his father's forge there is little doubt — there are bells in a neighbouring church bearing the inscription " Thomas Tompion Fecit 1671 " — but in 1664 he was apprenticed to a London clockmaker and admitted to the freedom of the Clockmakers Company seven years later.

If it were only for the clocks he built — now treasured in collections and almost beyond price — Tompion's name would have gone down in history, but from clocks Tompion turned his attention to the small portable timepieces known as watches. These watches, clumsy though they were, were little more than ornaments or playthings, for they did not begin to keep time until Tompion applied, under the direction of Doctor Robert Hooke, the balance spring on which the accuracy of the timepieces produced today depends. Tompion was the master hand to the master brain of Hooke and the balance spring is the major of the horological inventions of these two illustrious men.

The craftsmen of today, whose skill in watchmaking is now of such importance in the stern task of war, salute the memory of Thomas Tompion the master craftsman who made accurate watches possible. He died in the year 1713 and in recognition of his great achievements he received the honour of burial in Westminster Abbey.

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Britons Intent on Repaying Hospitality to Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 6—Organization of British hospitality on a big scale for the benefit of American soldiers, sailors, airmen, and civilians now in the United Kingdom in increasing numbers is the purpose of a committee which has been appointed here with the full backing of various British Government Departments.

Sir Edward Grigg, a former British Cabinet Minister who has visited the United States a number of times and was a lifelong friend of the Marquis of Lothian, is chairman of the committee, according to information which was released here June 26.

Sir Edward and his fellow committeemen, including two members of Parliament, Mr. Ronald Tree and Mr. Morgan Philips Price, have the task of co-ordinating the hospitality activities of numerous individual British organizations and private hosts and hostesses who have already shown their eagerness to make the "doughboys" as much at home as possible in Britain.

Exchange of Courtesies

Many are now realizing that in future they are going to have increasing opportunity to show their gratitude for what the American people have done in succoring British children, entertaining British members of the fighting services in the United States with true American spontaneity and generosity, sending parcels of food and clothing to alleviate hardships of bomb victims and supplement the rations of countless other Britons.

The Grigg committee's big job is speedy co-ordination of ample potential sources of hospitality. For security reasons there couldn't be advanced publicity about United States troop arrivals.

While England was reading about how American troops were settling down in Northern Ireland, the vanguard began to appear as a regular feature of London life.

"America Square" in London

A famous square has just come to be known as "America Square" because it is the headquarters of United States forces in Britain. If a Londoner wants to see members of the American forces he can go to that square—but they are also seen "all over the place" these days.

But it has all been unofficial until just lately. Now the fact that American troops are in England as well as in Northern Ireland has been published and the thoughts of many more British homes, clubs, and organizations are turned to giving practical effect to their strong desire to make the Americans remember their stay in Britain as a happy one.

List of Open Doors

The American Red Cross, which is officially commissioned by United States military authorities in Washington to look after the welfare of troops on leave, is compiling a long list of those in Britain who are ready to entertain Americans.

Care is taken to have the boys placed in an environment for which they are best suited. The bulk of accommodation is required in and around London, though many boys also wish to visit spots from which their families hailed.

Rotary and the Churches Commission for International Friendship are assisting in discovering and approving homes for them to go to. The Archbishop of Canterbury is shortly sending to all churches a letter asking for cooperation.

Large Extension Planned

The American Red Cross has recently taken over the famous Eagle Club, which with two annexes accommodates 150 men. The Washington Club on Curzon Street is to accommodate a further 300. But questions already have arisen whether the present arrangement isn't too much like British hospitality being dispensed by an American organization.

Meantime organizations like the English-Speaking Union and the Kinsmen, which was formed by British parents to repay the debt of gratitude they owe to Americans for fostering their children, are planning a large extension of their hospitality arrangements.

The basis of their planning is that private hospitality is by far the most important contribution anyone can make. Being accepted into a British home is seen as worth more than a West End outing or a conducted tour to an American far from home.

Admittance to Clubs

A number of London clubs have offered honorary membership to officials of the Embassy and military headquarters.

Far wider in scope is work such as that of the district manager of Christian Science Committees on Publication which sponsor a special committee to co-ordinate offers of hospitality to soldiers by Christian Scientists resident in Britain.

There are many problems to be ironed out, such as fitting offers of hospitality into the schedule of the troops on leave and free time. That's the task in which the Grigg committee is intended to play an important role.

Aid to Rommel Puts Big Load On Moroccans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, July 6—Tension is mounting in French Morocco over reported increased shipments of the Vichy-controlled colony's food, clothing and alcohol to the Afrika Korps of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in the Egyptian desert, according to travelers who have just arrived here from Casablanca.

Some estimates runs as high as 75 per cent of the amount of Morocco's production of food and alcohol which has currently been sent to the Axis armies in North Africa. It is also reported that 85 per cent of other Moroccan products which are destined for France, actually go east. One source said that this was the fate of a recent shipload of cloth which was sent from the United States.

The situation has reached a point at which Arabs are even refusing to sell their sheep as they are unable to do anything with the money.

Meanwhile extra precautions are being taken where the French battleship Jean Bart, with two or three cruisers and a number of other warships, lie anchored. The harbor mouth is protected by what appears to be a huge submarine net on chains supported by metal cylinders.

The crew of the Jean Bart indulges in frequent gunnery practice but apparently the warship's heavy armaments are not used on these occasions.

Heavy Flak fire greets British reconnaissance off the coast and a number of persons have been killed in the town by splinters, though not a single bomb is reported to have been dropped.

The town itself is packed with a variety of nationalities including at least 600 uniformed members of the Nazi Reichswehr and many refugees from France.

In general, British prestige is sinking most rapidly, although there is also noticeable an increasing resentment against the Axis.

It is considered by reliable sources that if the present discontent increases it may lead to grave consequences.

Food for Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—No shipments of food or supplies have gone from the United States to French North Africa for several months, although preparations to resume such shipments are well advanced, it has been learned.

These cargoes, which are understood to play an important part in feeding the North African population, were stopped when pro-Axis Pierre Laval took over the Vichy Premiership. This stoppage, as well as the recall of the American Ambassador, Admiral William D. Leahy, signified Washington's disapproval over the turn of events in the French Government.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, recently announced shipments would be resumed. This was taken as an indication that America's worst fears about France had not materialized.

S. Africa to Intern 100 Vichy Frenchmen

CAPETOWN, Union of South Africa, July 6 (AP)—The Government has decided to interne 100 Vichy Frenchmen now residing in South Africa.

They will be drawn from hundreds of naval and military officers and their wives landed in South African ports from intercepted Vichy ships.

All other Vichy subjects are being moved inland and further internments are expected.

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Delhi Council Changes Held Boon to India

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 6—New appointments to the Viceroy's Council in India, including an Indian Minister of Defense, are believed here to strengthen materially India's war effort at this critical time.

They also further increase the already large majority of Indians, as compared with Britishers, upon what is in effect, the supreme cabinet at Delhi. The Viceroy of India, the Marquis of Linlithgow, is technically a constitutional ruler acting mainly on advice given him by his Executive Council.

Present changes in that Council are a step forward in the continuing process of placing ever-increasing responsibility upon Indian shoulders.

Moreover, they bring into prominence men chosen not for reasons of party politics but for outstanding ability who, in one walk of life or another, have done valuable public service outside the political field.

Thus Sir Firoz Khan Noon, the new Indian Defense Minister, is well known in London where he long held the responsible position of High Commissioner for India.

Sir Jogendra Singh, new Minister for Education at Delhi, represents enlightened Indian opinion upon international affairs.

Another new post which is considered particularly important is that of the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar to represent India in the War Cabinet and on the Pacific War Council.

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Dutch Poultry Breed Saved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—When the blue birds once again return over the white cliffs of Dover, there also will be Barnevelders over Holland. For despite rumors to the contrary, the famous Dutch breed of fowl that lays chocolate-brown eggs, has not been rendered extinct through the Nazi occupation.

Credit for preserving the breed, well-known and sought after by Hollanders, goes to Walter C. Dobe of Buffalo. When Nazi occupation threatened extermination of the fowl, he collected the best available species in America and Canada, including many direct importations from Holland, and started his own breeding project.

Summarizing his activities in a message sent recently to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland via diplomatic channels, Mr. Dobe reported:

"American poultrymen have learned with great sorrow and regret that the Barnevelder breed in Holland has become extinct through the invasion of the Nazi military forces . . . May I solicit your aid to convey to Her Majesty, Queen Wilhelmina, the assurance that poultry breeders in America are prepared to help restock the depleted flocks of Barnevelder chickens and to co-operate with the Netherlands poultrymen until complete normalcy has been established after the war?"

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Russian Woman Likes Lard From America

MOSCOW, July 6 (AP)—"Please tell your Americans how grateful an old Russian lady is for their nice lard," so said Vera Polikarpovna Shirokova to American newspapermen after the product had been placed on sale in Moscow's stores.

The lard, as well as planes, tanks, trucks, jeeps, field telephones, and other equipment was part of the aid the United States engaged to send to Russia.

While military supplies are being put into the hands of the Red Army the food is being distributed to the people.

Shipped from Chicago, the lard is procurable with meat tickets from ration cards and is highly popular among Soviet housewives.

American granulated sugar also has appeared on some Soviet tables.

Canadians to Have Joint Staff in U. S.

OTTAWA, July 6 (AP)—Formation of a Canadian Joint Staff in Washington, comprising three senior officers representing each of the three Canadian Chiefs of Staff, was announced July 3 by J. L. Ralston, Minister of Defense.

Maj. Gen. Maurice Pope will act as Chairman and has been designated representative in Washington of the Canadian Chiefs of Staff. He will represent Lieut. Gen. Kenneth Stuart, Chief of the Army General Staff.

Rear Admiral V. G. Brodeur, formerly naval attaché at the Canadian Legation in Washington, will represent Vice Admiral Percy W. Nelles, Chief of the Naval Staff, and Air Vice Marshal George Victor Walsh, formerly Canadian Air Attaché in Washington, will represent Air Marshal L. S. Breadner, Chief of the Air Staff.

British to Overhaul Their Propaganda?

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—The effectiveness of British propaganda will be examined closely by the House of Commons at its next session, it was reported last night.

Minister of Information Brendan Bracken will defend the work of his Ministry before Parliament members who feel that propaganda thrusts are not being delivered against the Axis as efficiently as possible.

Among questions, it was said, would be one whether the best possible job was being done to explain Britain's standpoint to the United States and Russia.

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Gandhi Wants Free India Under Allied Protection

BOMBAY, July 6 (AP)—Declaring that "India is as much interested as her allies in warding off attack," Mohandas K. Gandhi proposed today that India be made free and that United Nations troops be allowed to remain to defend the country against the Japanese.

The influential nationalist wrote in his weekly newspaper Harijan:

"I argue that Allied troops, if they remain, will do so not to exercise authority over the people or at India's expense, but will remain under a treaty with the Government of a free India at the United Nations' expense for the sole purpose of repelling Japanese attacks and helping China."

He proposed that India be relieved of British taxes, authority and financial obligations so that it would be able to start a new national life with nonviolence as its "predominant sanction."

He said this nonviolence would "express itself in her ambassadors going to the Axis countries not to beg for peace but to show them the futility of war."

Conciliation Gains

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, July 6—Several aspects of the Indian political situation and the general position affecting the war are becoming clearer.

It appears increasingly unlikely that the Congress Party will launch in the near future any mass movement calculated to embarrass the Government or impede the war effort.

The meeting of the Congress Party's Working Committee which begins at Wardha today is faced with the choice of giving definite shape to any opposition move or quietly abandoning the extreme position.

Moreover, Mohandas K. Gandhi has again affirmed his "reconciliation" to the presence of British and Allied troops in India during the war. In the curreneet issue of his Harijan the Hindus leader declares that this attitude is quite compatible with his own faith in nonviolence.

"I hold that my nonviolence dictates a recognition of vital necessity," he declares in sharp contrast to his earlier demands for British withdrawal from India.

Secondary Issues

While the argument for British withdrawal in the sense of a complete transfer to India of political power, is still heard, the situation is correctly assessed by the newspaper Indian Social Reformer:

"This proposal itself has been explained into something very like the old plea for a change of heart."

Both Mr. Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, another key figure in the Congress Party, display a tendency to divert attention to secondary issues which may be interpreted either as a desire to retreat from an untenable position or resort to the strategy of indirect approach.

The most significant article in the current Harijan is one in which Mr. Gandhi states that his present aim of securing "freedom from British supremacy admits of delay." But he adds that there is "a lot of confusion about its implications."

Specific Problems

Among specific problems demanding immediate solution he mentions:

1. The behavior of troops.
2. The impending salt famine.
3. The control of food grains.
4. Evacuation for military reasons.
5. Discrimination between Europeans and Anglo-Indians and Anglo-Burmans on the one hand and Indians on the other.

The Hindustan Times, of which Mr. Gandhi's son is managing director, characterizes Mr. Gandhi's attitude as conciliatory, declaring his position to be that of "a man who cherishes peace almost as much as he values truth and honor."

Action by Authorities

Without disputing that interpretation, the question suggests itself whether any of these points could provide an effective issue for a protest demonstration should one be desired by the Hindus for political purposes. In that connection it should be mentioned that in every case action is already being taken to a considerable degree by the authorities.

On Mr. Gandhi's first point, the Government has taken steps to prevent the occurrence of unfortunate incidents involving soldiers and to speed up inquiry machinery while also providing penalties for the dissemination of baseless or exaggerated charges against the troops, of which there has been an instance.

Regarding the second point, there isn't considered the slightest prospect of a salt famine, there being abundant salt in India, and any shortage in some regions being due to transport difficulties is now receiving careful attention with a view to remedying them.

Control of Food

On the third point, the Government has full powers under the food and grains control order to insure effective control over prices and supplies, and a number of measures have been taken by the Central or Provincial Governments to prevent profiteering and regulate distribution.

For instance, the Bombay Government recently assumed control of the movement of all large wholesale rice stocks in the city and fixed wholesale and retail maximum price in the interests of the consumer. The position has been constantly watched by the Commerce Department of the Central Government and by the Provincial Governments.

On the fourth point, an interesting fact is that both the Bihar and Orissa Governments, the latter being a particularly exposed province, issued statements of late explaining compensation and other proposals designed to prevent hardship arising from the requisition of land for military purposes, interference with crops or employment, immobilization of some forms of transport or other action due to military necessities.

Conduct of Evacuee Camps

On the fifth point, it may be said that it is not difficult to arouse suspicions of racial discrimination with or without adequate foundation in the face of emergency conditions of unprecedented difficulty. In any event, evacuation from Burma is now practically over and the present problem is running evacuee camps and the maintenance of evacuees now in this country.

In arrangements made by the Government for allowances to indigent exacuees there will be no racial discrimination. The Department handling the subject has an Indian member in charge, M. S. Aney, who is now making a tour to inspect evacuee camps.

Efforts are being made in other ways to effect co-ordination between the Provinces dealing with the problem. With respect therefore to all the specific issues raised by Mr. Gandhi it cannot be said that nothing is being done, though the Government would probably welcome all constructive suggestions furthering a solution.

Nehru Blames System

Mr. Nehru in a recent speech took a somewhat different line, dwelling mainly on India's economic and industrial backwardness and the consequences of this both in the country's poverty and incapacity to meet adequately the present necessity to serve as an arsenal of the United Nations.

Making unfavorable comparisons with Russia and China, he attributed all of India's disadvantages to its system of government, declaring it a misfit and wholly unsuited to modern needs and requirements.

In regard to the immediate present Mr. Nehru advised the formation of co-operation groups in the towns and villages, and stressed Congress' constructive program of "self-protection and self-sufficiency."

Thus the latest pronouncements of both Mr. Ghandi and Mr. Nehru would seem to point to a decision by the Working Committee to concentrate attention on specific issues and develop and intensify a constructive program.

At the same time in estimating probabilities it must be borne in mind that they are members of the Committee whose views differ from those of Mr. Nehru and who might consider an early trial of strength desirable. The unexpected sometimes happens.

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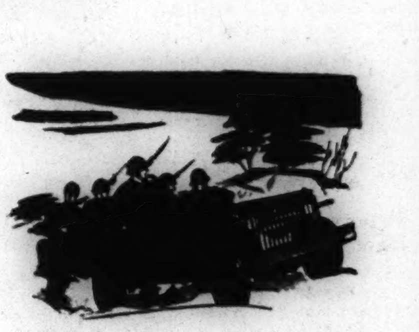

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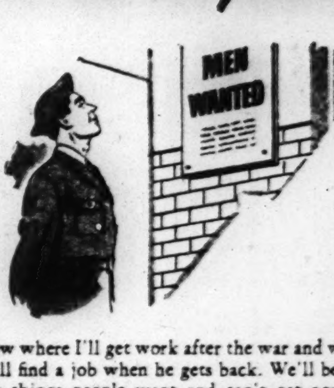

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ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA

ESK-10

Inflation Dispute Brings Test Of White House Leadership

Continued from Page 1

squarely into the dispute that has deadlocked the Senate and House on the parity question, casting all his strength on the Senate side.

The President has been aided in this fight by the strong declaration of Minority Leader Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon that he is backing Mr. Roosevelt's demand for authority to sell grain for feed purposes at less than parity. Senator McNary forecast that the House opposition to the Senate approved provision would collapse. The House takes up today a resolution from the Senate to grant the Department of Agriculture emergency funds to keep 89,000 workers employed. These funds have been tied up in the deadlock over parity.

Unsettled Questions

But Mr. Roosevelt's dramatic last-minute intervention in the farm parity fight leaves many other questions affecting inflation still unsettled. Together these various matters form a pattern, and it is held that inflation can not be checked by one action alone if accompanying action is not taken.

The President is subject to criticism here for failing to make his position plain on other phases of the anti-inflation fight and demands are heard for equally strong statements in the other facets of the issue as that given on the parity angle. Thus, the urge for higher farm prices, advocated by the Farm Bloc is accompanied by an equally insistent demand for higher wages by the Labor Bloc.

The Roosevelt Administration has attempted to placate both labor and farmers. Only with the greatest reluctance has Mr. Roosevelt finally intervened in the farm fight and he has as yet taken no strong action on the wage question. The National War Labor Board is now considering the demand of the Congress of Industrial Organizations steel union for a $1-a-day wage increase for workers in "Little Steel." The panel of the NWLB gives weight to the argument that some wage increase is justified from the narrow view of the industry, but does not take into consideration the broader picture of the national wage structure and the inflationary tendency which a wage increase of this sort might set off.

What About Taxes?

Then there is the tax question. Mr. Roosevelt included the demand for stiff taxes in the seven-point anti-inflationary program he outlined two months ago. A dispute has arisen over taxes, and arguments for and against the rival recommendations made by the Treasury and those offered by the House Ways and Means Committee. But in simplest form, the Committee's recommendations are as much as $2,000,000,000 below those advocated by the Treasury as anti-inflationary curbs, and Secretary Henry Morgenthau has already used the phrase, "too late and too little" of the long-delayed committee recommendations.

About the only one of the seven Roosevelt recommendations actually put into effect is that entrusted to Leon Henderson in the form of price ceilings. But here a violent controversy has arisen over the amount of enforcement funds Mr. Henderson should have. The prospect is that the Senate will restore some of the cuts made in the House, but on a temporary, contingent basis, and that great reliance will be placed for enforcement on volunteer observation by unpaid housewives and similar interested parties. Here again Mr. Roosevelt has pretty much let the controversy run its own course.

Other points not given recent Roosevelt pressure are rationing of scarce critical materials, the campaign to sell war bonds, and the paying off of private debts. In the matter of rationing, for example, the failure of the White House to give a strong lead in the rubber crisis is being noted.

What About Rubber?

The scrap rubber collection campaign is obviously not bringing in sufficient rubber to meet the war needs of the country. At the same time one part of the nation, the East, is being inconsistently rationed on gasoline to save rubber, but the program is not extended to the rest of the nation where rubber is being used on cars that get all the gasoline they need.

Here, as in other points of the big program, some unified leadership is badly needed, and the only leadership that will deal with the question must come from the White House. It is widely known here in informed circles that Mr. Henderson, War Production Chairman Donald M. Nelson and others would favor immediate nationwide gasoline rationing. They are waiting for the word from the White House that does not come.

The rubber situation fits into the inflation program simply as an illustration of a critical material which requires special Federal regulation if the price is not to go sky-high. The delay in taking necessary steps here, which is widely alleged, indicates the possible weakness of the whole system.

Thus Mr. Roosevelt, in taking a strong stand on the parity issue, has only stimulated the demand here that he take a similar lead in the other phases of the anti-inflation fight. If the price ceilings really begin to crack, as they have started to do in the past week, then inflation cannot be averted. One of the things that will make them crack will be the feeling that the Administration does not really mean business in carrying out the enormously difficult task.

3 Japanese Warships Sunk

Continued from Page 1

are heavily bombing the Japanese whenever there is sufficient visibility to do so.

Fog Doesn't Bother Enemy

4. The failure of the United States either to prevent the Japanese landings or to take effective counter-measures up to the present time. This would seem to indicate, to many observers here, that the Army and the Navy have never made any serious attempt to prepare the Aleutians as an invasion road to Japan, otherwise the landings could not have been made with such a minimum of resistance.

Although it is assumed that the Army and the Navy are fully aware of the threat to this country contained in the Aleutian occupation, it is now being asked why the fog and bad weather of the Aleutians should be used as an excuse for not expelling the Japanese, when the latter do not appear to be letting such conditions hinder their steady growth in strength there.

Anthony J. Dimond, the Alaskan Delegate to the House of Representatives, has warned continually during the past month that the Western Aleutian Islands are not merely worthless bits of rock but that they can be of very great importance to the enemy. He has asked quite bluntly if the United States is going to continue "dawdling" while the enemy captures the whole Archipelago, including the great naval base at Dutch Harbor.

Sterner Measures Needed

According to the United States Naval Institute proceedings of June, 1941, Kiska Harbor is potentially the most important in the mid-Pacific. It could handle, it is said, 40 first-class warships, 84 second-class warships, and 115 third-class warships.

It seems to be apparent that aerial bombardment cannot be counted upon to dislodge the Japanese forces on Attu, Agattu, and Kiska. It would appear necessary, therefore, to use stronger and more direct means, probably in the form of a large-scale expeditionary force.

The removal of the 1,000 civilians, which was announced by William Zimmerman, Jr., Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, apparently points to greater Army-Navy awareness of the problem than at first seemed apparent. The evacuation steps must have been begun soon after the first Japanese appearance early in June, since it would take some time to clear such an out-of-the-way area.

As generally seen here, the Aleutian occupation is still more of a defensive than an offensive measure on the part of the Japanese. Each time they move 100 miles nearer the Alaskan mainland they are putting themselves further under the shadow of main American forces. On the other hand, Japanese occupation of the islands would certainly seem to preclude any quick American aid to Russia in the event of an enemy attack upon Siberia.

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Rommel Retreat Reported; Nazis Claim To Be on Don

Associated Press Photo from United States Navy

Japanese Transport Afire at Kiska

First picture of the fighting off Kiska, in the Aleutian Islands, released by the United States Navy on July 4, shows a Japanese transport in Kiska Harbor sending off clouds of black smoke. An Army plane had scored a direct hit on the vessel. A Navy flier took the picture.

Continued from Page 1

ment, the bulletin declared. British casualties were described officially as "slight."

Dispatches from the front said the British were wheeling up their artillery to blast away over open sights at Marshal Rommel's tanks.

Although military circles said a severe check had been delivered to the Axis chieftain's ambitions, they hesitated to suggest yet that he might turn back to the Libyan frontier.

That he could do so successfully, if such a maneuver seemed best, they did not doubt, however, for British forces apparently were not in position to attempt to cut him off or carry out a pursuit in strength.

Allied planes were reported continuing their active part in the operations in Egypt, blasting at Axis troop concentrations and supply lines.

Especially heavy attacks were made on the enemy airfield at El Daba, 35 miles west of El Alamein, where at least 14 planes were damaged on the ground, the communiqué said.

Six German planes were reported destroyed in air combats Sunday and many others were said to have been damaged. The British acknowledged the loss of six planes.

The German High Command reported that the battle "for the El Alamein position is progressing" and military informants elaborated that "the enemy has managed to bring up strong reserves."

British Defenses Hold at El Alamein

The military sources said further that British positions at the Egyptian outpost 65 miles west of Alexandria "consist of strong fortifications." This was a big reduction of previous Axis claims—by the Italians that El Alamein had been captured and by the Germans that its fortifications had been breached.

The German communiqué said Axis planes bombed British tank and motor concentrations and raided the Alexandria and Port Said Harbor areas.

Cairo military quarters said the new Axis withdrawal was purely local in character, but it was hoped here that by maintaining the initiative the British might keep Marshal Rommel off balance and thwart his attempts to regroup his forces for a fresh all-out assault.

It was the general feeling that the outlook in Egypt has improved greatly from the British point of view during the past few days.

Partly responsible for this mounting optimism were dispatches from the front indicating that Axis forces, weary from their swift 350-mile push across the desert, were beginning to suffer from lack of adequate supplies of food and water as a result of the heavy pounding of their extended communication lines by Allied airmen.

RAF pilots returning from bombing missions told how they had spotted one huge concentration of 3,500 Axis supply trucks west of El Alamein and plastered it with high explosives.

"We undoubtedly destroyed hundreds of trucks and hundreds more were put out of commission by bomb blasts," one pilot said.

British bombers also were reported to have hammered the German airdrome and supply dumps at El Daba, starting huge fires which were visible 50 miles away.

The fliers said terrific explosions touched off by the bombing indicated that an ammunition depot had been destroyed.

Dispatches from Turkey said there were unconfirmed reports in Ankara that the Germans were moving mechanized equipment down through the Balkans to seaports near Athens, apparently with the intention of shipping it across the Mediterranean to replace losses in North Africa.

Observers doubted, however, that sufficient equipment could reach Marshal Rommel in time to prove a factor in the showdown struggle now shaping up near Alexandria.

Nazis at Don?

Report Says Germans Have Crossed River

German troops were said to have crossed the Don River in Russia at several places, according to advices attributed to the Nazi High Command, although the official broadcast of the High Command communiqué made no mention of such a move.

Crossings of the Don were said to have been accomplished after heavy fighting on a broad front.

If true, this would mean a dangerous threat to the important Moscow-Rostov Railway linking Russia's northern and southern armies and would indicate a breakthrough of nearly 120 miles from the starting point of the new German offensive from the Kursk-Kharkov sector.

Soviet dispatches said the city of Voronezh, on the rail line about midway between Moscow and Rostov-on-Don, was the goal of the Nazi drive. Voronezh lies 130 miles east of Kursk and 10 miles behind the Don.

There was no confirmation from Moscow of the German claim, although Red Army headquarters conceded that the Germans had driven a wedge into Soviet lines in the Belgorod sector, 35 miles northeast of Kharkov.

Soviet dispatches said "sanguinary battles" were raging around Belgorod, Volchansk, and Kursk, with the Nazis hurling wave after wave of tanks and infantry across fields littered with the slain and wounded.

Battles Are Raging Along Other Sectors

Heavy battles also were reported raging in other sectors of the Eastern Front. The High Command said that 127 Russian planes had been shot down in accompanying air combats.

Meanwhile, the Nazi Command acknowledged that "strong forces" of Russians had launched their own offensive above Orel, 210 miles south of Moscow, and that the Red Armies were only "partly repulsed" by counterattacking Germans.

Russian resistance was stiffening in the Kursk region where the Red Army's heaviest tanks were being thrown into the battle, late dispatches from the front said. But the weight of the German mechanized forces was not minimized.

However, the tenor of the reports was that the danger to strategic Voronezh appeared to have diminished somewhat.

Farther north, southeast of Kursk, Germans were attacking incessantly with a force estimated at more than 150,000 men by the Soviet High Command. The Russians reported these attacks had been repelled, but the Germans apparently were throwing every available reserve into the bitter struggle.

Signs of exhaustion among the German troops fighting at Belgorod and Volchansk were apparent, Soviet dispatches said. Many of these troops had been brought hastily from the rear of other fronts, it was reported.

The German High Command reported that six ships were sunk and 10 damaged in an air and submarine assault on a Russia-bound Allied convoy in Arctic waters between Norway's North Cape and Spitzbergen.

A communiqué said the sunken ships totaled 36,000 tons, including a 7,000-ton tank-laden American transport. It listed four ships of 24,000 tons destroyed by planes and the other two by submarines.

There was no confirmation of these German claims from any other source.

Aleutians:

Army-Navy Bombers Strike at Japanese

Pressing their attack whenever weather permitted, United States Army bombers, helped by Navy patrol planes, have made five new attacks on the Japanese in the Aleutian Islands, the Navy said, but the fog that shrouds the islands prevented observation of damage.

"Our aircraft returned safely," the Navy reported in communiqué No. 94, and on one of the flights they confirmed the sinking of a Japanese transport in Kiska Harbor, June 18.

The series of bombings included one on three transports and escorting vessels off the Island of Agattu, 35 miles to the southeastward of Attu, where the Japanese first landed June 12.

The other bombing attacks, the Navy said, were on enemy shore installations on Kiska, also occupied by the Japanese.

Fliers in China:

New U. S. Air Force Attacks Japanese

The newly established American Air Force in China inflicted destructive initial blows upon Japanese airfields at Hankow, Nanchang, and Canton, United States headquarters announced today in communiqué No. 1.

Escorted by Flying Tigers of the subsequently absorbed American Volunteer Group, a squadron of bombers opened the assaults with a raid on Hankow July 1, another on Nanchang the next day and the third on Canton on the Fourth of July.

At all three places hangars and runways were blasted and at Hankow and Nanchang direct hits were scored on Japanese planes on the ground.

In the same four-day period, the communiqué said the Japanese raided Chinese airfields with only minor damage, losing six planes to the A. V. G., as previously reported in unofficial accounts.

The Japanese struck back with bombing sorties against Hengyang and other airdromes as well as Hohlen, highway center in Eastern Kwangsi Province; Kwellin, Capital of Kwangsi; and Lingling, southwest of Hengyang.

306 Japanese Ships Sunk by the Allies

By the Associated Press

Attacks on Hankow by the Chinese Air Force and an announcement by the United States Navy of losses inflicted in the recent battle of Midway have raised the total of Japanese ships sunk since Pearl Harbor to approximately 306 vessels of all classifications.

The total is based upon official announcements by the United Nations and Japanese official admissions.

The tabulation follows:

Battleships 1, aircraft carriers 6, cruisers 23, destroyers 28, submarines 27, transports 83, merchant ships 65, sub chasers 1, minsweepers 13, gunboats 6, patrol boats 4, oilers 4, supply ships 12, auxiliaries 6, miscellaneous 27.

American Squadron Roars Into Attack

The American squadron roared to its attacks through a protective cover of clouds in brand new United States bombers which were flown to China from half way around the world, crossing more than 13,000 miles of oceans, deserts, and mountains.

They operated over other long distances in their first ambitions forays against Canton, Nanchang, and Hankow—the tips of a triangle with an area of about 30,000 square miles.

On the ground, the Chinese struck back against the Japanese captors of Ihwang, in Kiangsi Province 80 miles south of Nanchang, and retook the town after the enemy had held it but 24 hours, the Central News Agency reported.

The fierce counterattack was said to have undermined Japanese efforts to trap large Chinese forces in Central Kiangsi, south of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railroad where the enemy appeared still unable to bridge a last 25-mile-wide-gap between their columns.

A Chinese Army spokesman said that Chinese forces still controlled the gap despite Japanese claims to have completed conquest of the rail line on July 1.

Hope for still greater strength to resist was held out to the Chinese Sunday in a message from British Prime Minister Churchill on the eve of the sixth year since war broke out July 7, 1937. He told Free China that its fight was the United Nation's fight and that Britain was determined to give her "every material, moral, and spiritual help" in its power.

Sinkings:

Three More Vessels Go Down in Atlantic

Three newly reported ship sinkings in the Western Atlantic, coupled with 20 reported last week, put at 340 the unofficial tabulation by the Associated Press of United Nations and neutral merchant ship losses in that area since Pearl Harbor.

A large American merchantman loaded with survivors of two other torpedoed craft, was reported Sunday to have gone down before submarine attacks off the coast of South America, while a smaller American vessel was reported sunk off the northern coast of the Dominican Republic.

Nineteen survivors of a third ship—a United Nations' merchantman torpedoed in the Western Atlantic—were landed at an eastern Canadian port. Crewsmen said an undetermined number of their mates had been lost.

Casualties of the other two new sinkings were 18 lost of 110 aboard the big United States vessel, and 8 missing of 22 aboard the smaller craft.

At least 273 seamen and passengers were lost in recent submarine attacks reported last week.

Of the 20 sinkings announced during the week of June 28-July 4, 11 were United States ships, 2 British, 3 Panamanian, 1 Norwegian, 1 Yugoslavian, 1 Brazilian, and 1 Latvian.

Seven of these went down off the United States East Coast, bringing the war total for that section to 143; 8 were sunk in the Caribbean for a total of 109; 3 more in thee Gulf of Mexico made that war figure 28, and 2 off South America brought that total to 22. No sinkings were reported last week in Canadian waters, leaving that total at 35.

Less than one out of every 200 convoyed British ships has been lost in the war, Lieut. Gen. Gordon Nevil Macready, head of the British Army staff in Washington, declared.

"In addition, the British Navy has inflicted severe punishment on the enemy's forces and has sunk five and one-fourth million tons of enemy merchant ships," General Macready said.

South Pacific:

Japanese Bombers Raid Port Moresby

The Japanese stepped up their air attacks on Port Moresby Sunday, sending 33 planes against that New Guinea port as Allied bombers renewed their attacks at enemy bases in Northeastern New Guinea, Timor and the Solomon Islands.

Twenty heavy Japanese bombers escorted by six fighters launched the assault on Port Moresby and were followed by a second wave of seven bombers, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters reported.

The raid, directed at the airdrome, caused only light damage and casualties, a communiqué said.

The airdrome also was the objective of an attack Saturday by 20 Japanese fighters, one of which was shot down in a battle in which three Allied aircraft were lost.

The bulletin said that Allied bombers had carried out another heavy attack Sunday on Japanese bases of Lae and Salamaua in New Guinea, which have been the targets of almost daily atacks of late.

"Large fires were observed at various points in the target area," the communiqué said. "One enemy fighter was shot down and four were damaged."

Light Allied attacks were made on Stamboea, Timor, and at Haleta, which is situated in the Solomons not far from Tulagi.

Egypt

Continued from Page 1

character of warfare allows such a defense. Penerations are inevitable. The defenders' objective is to prevent enemy columns that have pushed forward from consolidating, either by cutting them off or forcing them to withdraw.

Once Marshal Rommel has not merely penetrated with a small mobile group but has succeeded in establishing himself in force, bringing up his artillery, a fixed defense itself becomes a trap for the defenders holding them, as was amply illustrated by the "box" system earlier in the campaign.

If Marshal Rommel fails to break through now that the key to Egypt is almost within his reach, he either must retreat precipitately toward his distant bases or else face the encirclement and annihilation of his entire army. He cannot remain where he is marking time until reinforcements arrive.

Such are the iron rules imposed on desert warfare. His collapse and disaster would be as spectacular as were his successes.

On the other hand, if the Axis forces successfully turn the El Alamein positions, they are at the gates of Alexandria. The entire delta spreads before them fanlike.

For all that, surface life in Cairo continues normally. Shops are open and doing more business than usual. Theaters are open and continue to advertise forthcoming attractions. Restaurants also are open. The main difference is that there are fewer troops and officers in evidence, especially in the evenings. Daily afternoon cricket matches also have been suspended.

But there nowhere is any sign of alarm or panic. The public appears to be confident the situation will be saved.

It is interesting to note that German radio propaganda, in an effort to woo Egyptian sympathies, tells the Egyptians they have nothing to fear as the Axis is not fighting them. It adds: "Buy up enough food for a week and stay where you are, but don't let the Jews get away." An old familiar song.

Canada's Need of Workers Rivals That of Fighters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 6—Canada has raised its sights on the war again. While the financial cost of the war, as revealed in the new budget, is well understood, the industrial process which the budget figures represent is far less known, and is seen now to be larger than the public, or even the Government expected.

All the previous figures on production plans and manpower needs, already issued by the Government, have been altered upward. Where C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, had told Parliament early this year that he would be using 600,000 workers in war industries this year, now he is using 800,000. His program has expanded more rapidly than he had foreseen.

It is still expanding. Mr. Howe told Parliament that by early 1943 he would be using 910,000 persons in war industries—under the present program. That program may be increased again.

The significance of Mr. Howe's latest announcement can be seen only against the background of Canada's available labor supply from a population of only about 11,500,000. Summing up his problem, Mr. Howe outlined the manpower needs and the manpower resources of the nation as follows:

There are 1,350,000 workers in agriculture, apart from housewives, and these are essential to maintain Canada's output of food for itself and its allies.

There are about 3,100,000 persons engaged in nonagricultural activities. From these must be deducted 800,000 engaged in war industries and 300,000 engaged in essential public utilities and mining essential to the war program. There remain 2,000,000 persons in civilian production and a great part of them are essential to the maintenance of the Canadian economy.

It is from this 2,000,000 that Canada must secure its remaining war workers and from them that the fighting services must secure over 100,000 recruits during the rest of this year. The only other source of first-class labor and fighting material is among the 100,000 young men and women who annually grow into the working and fighting ages. There remains a small pool of possible labor among married women and retired persons but it is not regarded as significant.

Lack Bound To Grow

"It follows," said Mr. Howe, summing up the present position of Canada, "that if we add to the number of persons already absorbed in war industry and in the armed services, 1,300,000; the number of persons in agriculture, 1,350,000; others in essential utilities and mining, 300,000; and the number employed in civilian industries and services, 2,000,000, we have roughly 5,000,000 people in the armed services, in war industries, in agriculture and civilian industries and services. I need not tell honorable members (of the House of Commons) that this is a very tight manpower situation for a country of less than 12,000,000 persons."

But it will grow tighter, for Mr. Howe says that of the 2,000,000 civilian workers it may be possible to divert some 500,000 into war work and the fighting services. This would leave Canada with only 1,500,000 persons to maintain its purely civilian economy.

That is the basic fact, of course, behind the heavy budget which has just become the law of Canada—an attempt to drain off purchasing power to correspond with a rapid shrinkage of goods which cannot be avoided as Mr. Howe and the fighting services drain the civilian productive capacity of the nation to the limit.

Mr. Howe's figures also indicate the need of compulsion to manage Canada's remaining manpower resources. Whereas discussion in Parliament and in the country has been concentrated on only one phase of this problem—conscription for overseas service, where voluntary recruits are plentiful—Mr. Howe told Parliament bluntly that without the principle of compulsion in industry the withdrawal of necessary workers from civilian industries would be "extremely difficult."

He added:

"In so far as there remain industries engaged primarily in nonessential production, we shall have no hesitation in converting them to the extent that is necessary, or in closing them down, and thereby making their employees available for war requiremets. This is now being done, and will be done in accordance with the principles of compulsory national selective service which we have adopted."

Warns of Over-Recruiting

Mr. Howe sees the problem that war production plans, and the production of agriculture could be damaged by too great an emphasis on recruiting for the armed forces. In a frank warning to Parliament, he said: "If we are to continue our vast program of war production and at the same time meet the requirements of the armed services, it is essential that we maintain a sane balance, and that we do not adopt on emotional rather than on logical grounds any policy which will unnecessarily upset that balance and hinder one or other of the all-important phases of our war effort." He declared that conscription for overseas, a proposal which has rocked Parliament and almost broken the Government in the last few months, was "a political issue rather than an issue arising out of the needs of the war situation."

"We must," he warned, "consider whether we can contribute more to victory by continuing to be a principal source of munitions and supplies for the United Nations or whether we can make our greatest contribution by limiting our production in order to send overseas every physically fit man."

Mr. Howe had no hesitation in answering this question in favor of production, because there Canada can be a vital factor, whereas any additional fighting forces that it could raise at the expense of production would not offer a comparable contribution to victory.

United Nations' Allegiance Is Pledged Beyond the War

Continued from Page 1

and the United Nations, will fight on together to victory, to the establishment of peace and justice and freedom throughout the world."

The foreign policy report, prepared for the Association by Payson S. Wild, Jr., of Harvard, analyzes the machinery already existing between the United Nations and steps that remain to be taken to achieve a fully intergrated international organization.

Well-Nigh Impossible

"Collaboration among many members of the United Nations is now so intimate and affects so many aspects of their political and economic life that a sudden snapback to pre-war conditions to relative autonomy would be well-nigh impossible," it concludes.

While it is too early to assess accurately, the long-run value of the existing machinery, the report states, "certain tendencies are discernible which, if they continue, may have revolutionary consequences.

"It should be noted that a large number of American administrative officials and experts are being trained in international affairs and are learning, through actual experience, to cope with vast problems on a world scale. They are not dealing with blueprints or day dreams.

"If and when the time comes for the carrying out of international rehabilitation schemes, there will be available a sizable reservoir of experienced public servants not only in Washington but in all the other United Nations. This augurs well for the success of international administration and organization when hostilities cease, provided the determination to work together continues.

"During the transition period between the close of military operations and the negotiations of a peace settlement, the wartime agencies of collaboration could continue to function. A permanent organization to regulate international economic relations, including shipping, cartels, exchange and production, labor and health conditions, might be welded together out of the wartime economic boards, the economic section of the League of Nations now at Princeton, N. J., and the International Labor Organization at present in Montreal. The experienced staffs of these war and pre-war bodies are available as a nucleus for an international economic administrative agency.

"It is possible that labor questions would be handled better by an office functioning separately; colonial administration might be taken care of by an institute or commission deriving its authority from an agreement something like the Pan-American territorial administration treaty; financial questions might be delegated to a revived bank for international settlements.

Machinery

"The details, though important, do not matter so much now. What is significant is the existence of machinery to build upon. In addition, as far as the United States and this hemisphere are concerned, there is a wealth of agencies like the lend-lease office, the board of economic warfare, the export-import bank, the food committees, the joint committees with Canada, and all the inter-American boards and commissions ready and equipped to co-operate in the work of international administration.

"It is on the political side that the United Nations have made the least progress toward international government. Yet the political side of international government will have to be developed if the present loose alliance between the United Nations is not to degenerate into a military confederation.

"The Pacific War Council and other forms of consultation between political leaders of the United Nations, however, might be made to outlast the war and transition periods, and utilized as the basis for some sort of permanent world organization. Regional unions or federations may develop, but global problems, such as that of security, will have to be talked out and settled somewhere.

"In practice, a combination of both regional and world-wide patterns of international government seems to be in the making. Moreover, if, instead of presenting national groups with the opportunity to vote against a particular form of international government after the conflict, the wartime measures of international co-operation were simply continued and readapted for peacetime use, it might be much easier to win support for machinery that is already proving its usefulness than to gain endorsement for a plan that might seem new and strange."

Dependence on Cargo Planes Emerges in Allied Strategy

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—American transport planes, some of them converted airliners, have begun a regular war cargo-carrying service from India into China as part of the Allied race against time and distance, it has been learned here.

This report took on added importance today as the Navy Department studied motion picture shots of the successful week-end flights of the giant, 70-ton flying boat Mars, built by the Glenn L. Martin Company of Middle River, Md.

Although rated as a patrol bomber, this immense craft can carry very large cargoes at a high rate of speed. As a troop transport, it can carry 150 men with full equipment and is able to fly nonstop to Europe and back.

In commenting upon the Mars' relationship to the situation facing the Allies today, Glenn L. Martin, who has built highly successful bombers during both World Wars, said that the most important task of the present time is to initiate the mass production of these gigantic troop and cargo carriers.

Quick Aid to China

The service into China is said to be the forerunner of a vastly enlarged air-borne service which is counted on to eventually give the Chinese the military wherewithal to meet the Japanese invader on equal terms. It is understood that some of the planes on the trans-Himalyan India-China route are former luxury airliners, which were taken over by the United States Army and converted into cargo carriers.

Meanwhile, production of cargo planes is increasing rapidly, according to reports from the several companies building them. It is expected that by early this winter, the number of American-built and operated transports will be so large as to have altered materially the balance of power on several crucial anti-Axis fronts.

The recent test flights of the Mars on the broad, hazy waters of Chesapeake Bay near Baltimore were the first since last winter when the Mars had a serious accident due to the Navy Department's insistence that it be equipped with plywood propellers. At that time, one of the propellers broke loose from one of the 2,000-horsepower engines and a damaging fire resulted.

Equipped now with 17½-foot all-metal propellers, the Mars sped forward over Chesapeake Bay like a winged cruiser and thundered into the air with the grace of an eagle. Soaring high above a party of distinguished guests invited to watch the performance, the ship wheeled like a plane one tenth its size and settled upon the water as smoothly as an airliner landing on a concrete runway.

Span of 200 feet

To give a basis for comparison, the Martin Company had a two-engine Grumman amphibian plane known as the "Duck" fly beside the huge Mars. The contrast was as startling as though one had placed an Austin automobile beside a 10-ton truck. With is wingspan of 200 feet and its overall height of 36 feet, the Mars is said to be the biggest thing a-sky, even topping the 70-ton B-19 experimental bomber built by the Douglas Aircraft Company.

To sustain its immense flight radius, which is estimated to be in the neighborhood of 6,000 miles, the Mars can carry a tank-car load of gasoline.

Stressing over and over again the importance of big planes in the Allies globe-encompassing war effort, Mr. Martin said that such planes would rob fighter craft of their spectacular roles.

"You can't knock ships like this out of the air, they're just too strong and well armored." Mr. Martin said.

"The growth of warplanes has been similar to that of battleships. They have gotten larger and larger, only flying boats do not have the battleship's vulnerability, since they do not depend upon water buoyancy. Even aerial torpedoes can't knock ships of this size out of the air."

Leviathan on Draft Board

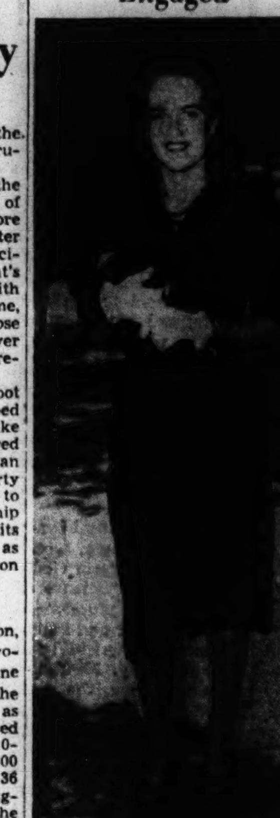
No time should be wasted in building up an American fleet of large-size flying boats," he warned.

"The important job now is to get into production on this flying boat. The Navy is very much interested in more of these, but it will take a long time to get into good production. At the end of that time the Navy can have them at any rate it wants, one a month or one a week," Mr. Martin said.

Big as is the Mars, it is but little more than half the size of another flying boat which has been shaped up on the Glenn L. Martin drafting boards. Known tentatively as the Leviathan, the latest creation will weigh 125 tons and is rumored to be able to carry in the neighborhood of 40 tons of bombs—equal to the capacity of 10 Boeing Flying Fortresses.

The Mars has two decks, is 117 feet long, has a beam of 13 feet six inches, 8,000 horsepower, maximum draft of five feet, normal crew of 11 men, 7½ miles of wiring, and sleeping accommodations for 13 persons.

Engaged



Wide World

Mrs. Louise Gill Macy

Who will become Mrs. Harry Hopkins in a July White House wedding.

Lewis' Policies in Mine Union Cause Southerners to Quit

By the Associated Press

Mass withdrawals of southern locals of District 50, United Mine Workers of America, in protest against the policies of John L. Lewis, U. M. W. A. President, was announced at Chattanooga, Tenn., last night by Regional Director Bernard Borah of District 50, who at the same time announced his own resignation and those of five of the regional organizers.

Approximately 30 locals in the Upper South District, with a membership of more than 3,000, will become affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations through the National Council of Coke, Gas and Chemical Workers, Mr. Borah said.

Mr. Borah, who has been in charge of Tennessee, Kentucky, North and South Carolina and Virginia, said he could speak for a majority of the locals involved.

In his resignation, Mr. Borah charged that Mr. Lewis was attempting to "wreck the labor movement," and that his policies "interfere with the country's war effort."

Other labor and strike developments:

Washington—A proposal from employer members of the National War Labor Board that unions be required to file public financial statements was rejected with sharp words when the NWLB approved, 8 to 4, a union maintenance arrangement in the Caterpillar Tractor Company of Peoria, Ill.

Wayne L. Morse, dean of the University of Oregon Law School and a public representative on the Board, called the proposal "highly improper" and an attempt to "legislate certain regulations upon unions which Congress failed to do."

The union involved in the Caterpillar case is the Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee—Congress of Industrial Organizations. Granting it a maintenance of membership provision, the Board directed that those employees who are members of the union on July 19, or become members thereafter, must as a condition of employment maintain good standing in the union for the life of the contract.

Along with maintenance of membership, the union asked the Board for 10 cents an hour general increase in wages and establishment of a seniority system. The Board directed direct negotiations between the management and union on these points with the dispute to be referred back to it if no agreement was reached in 30 days. Present wages were not disclosed.

Rome, N. Y.—A New York Supreme Court justice refused to authorize State mediation in a labor dispute involving a war production plant, holding the National War Labor Board is the proper agency for settlement under the national economic policy enunciated by President Roosevelt.

Justice James T. Cross gave what he termed the first judicial recognition in New York State of the economic policy in a petition of the International Association of Machinists to compel E. C. Stearns & Co., Syracuse, to submit a dispute involving a wage increase to the State Mediation Board. Agreement for arbitration, he said, was made by the parties with the State Board April 16.

The company has war contracts for general mechanics tools, faucets, oil drum materials, gray iron castings and screw clamps. Its employees have sought a 20 per cent wage increase and new terms as to hours and vacations. Present rates were not disclosed.

Lackawanna, N. Y.—Full production was resumed at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Lackawanna plant after a two-day C. I. O. strike which Edward F. Entwistle, general manager, said resulted in the loss of 10,000 tons of steel ingots, sufficient to build three ships.

The walkout ended July 4 after representatives of the C. I. O. United Steelworkers of America conferred with Federal Labor Conciliator Clarence Lamotte and agreed to present their alleged grievances to the National War Labor Board in Washington.

Washington—The NWLB directed increased wages for seamen of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company, although recognizing the fact that the company already was operating at a loss.

Taking the position that it could not order "a wage scale below the prevailing rate merely because the employer is unable to pay the going rate of wages in his labor market," the Board said it felt impelled to grant an increase, but it said it was also interceding with the office of Defense Transportation to get more business for the company, which might compensate for the pay situation.

Miami, Fla.—A strike of laborers in a small defense factory was reported because two of their fellow workers refused to sign agreements for the regular purchase of war bonds or stamps.

Joe Parker, personnel manager of the Metal Trades Corporation, said trouble developed in the plant last week when one employee said he couldn't afford to buy war stamps regularly and another said he wasn't interested.

"The boys wanted to make it 100 per cent," Mr. Parker said. "There's been a lot of grumbling. This morning there was a demonstration and the boys walked out. They say they won't come back until we fire the two men who wouldn't join up."

U. S. Hears It Is Not Yet War-Minded

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va., July 6—Mental conversion subordinating self-interest to winning the war is yet to come in the United States, war planners from two nations declared here today at the opening sessions of the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs.

"Spiritual conversion of the people of Britain preceded, and then inspired and sustained the great conversion of its manpower, machinery and material to the single purpose of winning the war," Sir Clive Baillieu, British representative on the Combined Raw Materials Board, told the Institute.

Vested interests and political, industrial and geographic blocks must subordinate their interests to the national case by "unorthodox and imaginative" means if victory is to be assured, said Robert Nathan, member of the WPB's Planning Committee.

Warning against general application of a price ceiling subsidy system, Leo M. Cherne, Director, Research Institute of America, declared that "many types of manufacturing, far from being subsidized to continue producing, must be actually discouraged from staying in operation."

War Halves Sessions

The university's annual institute cut down to a week instead of two because of the war, plunged immediately into a discussion of war economy after the customary Sunday night religious forum sponsored by the National Conference of Christian and Jews.

A Jewish Rabbi, Abraham Shusterman, Har Sinai Congregation, Baltimore, Md., made a plea for world application of the universalism of religion. "Certainly each of us, Jew, (Roman) Catholic and Protestant," he said, "finds his own religious tradition replete with universalistic pronouncements, to which unfortunately our social order has not completely responded after three milennia of Jewish and Christian preaching."

If the churches of the nation had espoused the League of Nations with the same dynamic vigor that they used to put the Prohibition Amendment on the statute books, subsequent events might have been quite different, Rabbi Shusterman suggested.

Judaism and Christianity can stand shoulder to shoulder on the basic platform that "man's destiny is a spiritual destiny and no mere materialism will fulfill that destiny," the Rev. Beverley M. Boyd, Grace and Holy Trinity Church, Richmond, Va., declared.

Sees Simpler Era Ahead

"The world of tomorrow," predicted Dr. John F. Cronin, Professor of Economics, St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., "will be impatient of great visions and grandiose schemes. The new order, based on justice, will trust simple men to do great things."

The current fight between Congress and Leon Henderson over price control administration held the center of the stage at the War Economy Seminar, with Mr. Cherne warning that the "few levers" which Congress has been willing to place in Mr. Henderson's hands will not close the inflationary gap, estimated at $21,000,000,000. "Leon Henderson," declared Mr. Cherne, "has done everything that we can reasonably expect of the most superhuman intelligence in directing his phase of inflation control, but it would be folly to pretend that the Office of Price Administrtaion alone can control prices or hold back the inflationary pressure.

"Never," he added, "has any agency been called upon to create so delicate a balance, holding back general price rises while at the same time permitting those that are necessary to stimulate greater output for war."

Placing the blame for present inflationary trends on Congress, Mr. Cherne accused the legislators of enacting a price control law "and then failing to provide the funds adequate for its enforcement or the very much larger funds needed for its economic implementation."

Danger in Subsidies

At the same time, he pointed out that even were the money for subsidies to relieve price ceilings voted by Congress, great care would have to be used by Mr. Henderson in their administration; otherwise they would add to inflation. In the hands of retailers subsidies would only add to purchasing power. If they go to manufacturers, he warned, they must be carefully awarded so as not to stimulate the use of material and labor required for war production.

"Our subsidy system," Mr. Cherne declared, "must be aimed at keeping alive only those civilian enterprises that do not consume supplies and energy needed to fill the demands of the armed forces."

Pointing out that the big war job "is ahead of us and not behind us," Mr. Nathan reported that the United States has actually spent only $40,000,000,000 of the $250,000,000,000 appropriated for war production, and only a little more than one-third estimated by Gen. George C. Marshall to be necessary to reproduce the German war machine.

To reach full production, Mr. Nathan advocated "unorthodox methods and makeshift arrangements."

Non-Essentials Must Go

"When non-essential goods take up scarce transportation space, use precious power and consume man hours of vitally needed skilled labor, they must be curtailed," he warned. "The young and healthy workers must be taken from non-essential occupations and engaged in the essential work. Services and consumers goods which we desire and which we can now be afforded financially because of the increased flow of buying power of individuals, must be postponed until the war is over.

"Without doing all these things, we shall," he declared, "be fighting for our very existence with one of our hands tied behind our back."

Describing how Britain accomplished "almost complete sacrifice of economic freedom both by industrial leaders and by workers" to fight the war, Sir Clive Baillieu told the Institute that in peacetime the people of Britain spent four-fifths of their income on themselves and one-fifth on their government. Today the British are spending two-fifths on themselves and three-fifths to fight the war.

Hopkins-Macy Nuptials July 30 In White House

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Harry Hopkins, close friend and adviser to President Roosevelt, and Mrs. Louise Macy, New York socialite and fashion writer, will be married July 30 in the White House.

After a short honeymoon—"the war permitting"—their address will be: the White House. Mr. Hopkins for some time has been living at the Executive Mansion, close at hand for conferences with "The Chief" when desired.

The announcement of the date for the wedding—to be the first in the White House since the Wilson Administration—was made by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

She received reporters in the office of Stephen Early, Presidential secretary, with Mrs. Macy, and Mr. Hopkins. Mr. Early said:

"Harry Hopkins has selected Independence Day to announce a certain decision."

But the announcement itself was made by Mrs. Roosevelt who introduced Mrs. Macy, a tall slim woman, brown-haired and blue-eyed. She added that after the wedding the couple had "unselfishly agreed to stay with us in the interest of carrying on the war."

Details of the wedding have not been decided. "But it will be small in any case," said Mrs. Macy.

"Will the President give the bride away?" a reporter asked. "I don't know—" said Mrs. Roosevelt. "I don't think so," added Mrs. Macy. "It would probably be my brother-in-law, Nicholas Ludington." The Ludingtons live in Ardmore, Pa., and he is now a naval lieutenant.

Mr. Hopkins said he expected his four children would be present at his third marriage. His youngest child, Diana, 10, daughter of his late second wife, Barbara Duncan Hopkins, has been living at the White House. He and his first wife, Ethel Gross Hopkins, had three sons—David, Stephen and Robert, now grown.

Japanese Migrate To Northern China

CHUNGKING, China July 6 (AP)—Central News Agency said that 200,000 Japanese had migrated from Japan to conquered North China in the past 10 weeks, inspired by fear of another U. S. air raid such as that of Aphil 18.

"The raid caused great panic," the Agency reported. Most of the refugees were said to be settling near Taiyuan, Japanese occupied capital of Shansi Province, "where the puppet provincial government is forcing the Chinese to contribute relief funds for them."

Sinclair Appointed To Resources Post

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—Sir Robert Sinclair, Director-General of Army Requirements in the War Office, was appointed July 3 as Production Minister Oliver Lyttelton's deputy on the Combined Production and Resources Board in Washington.

Justice Roberts Envisions World Of Terror If United Nations Lose

PHILADELPHIA, July 6 (AP)—A defeat for the United Nations "would mean a world of terror and tragedy," Owen J. Roberts, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, said yesterday.

"It would mean an insane world where a few men at the top of the heap would live out their hysterical lives trampling the millions under their heels," he said in an address prepared for delivery in connection with a concert of the CBS Summer Symphony Program.

"But," he asserted, "the Axis will not win. Twenty-eight peoples, on every continent, have signed a solemn agreement, . . . pledging to fight on until freedom and sanity return to a tired earth."

Success, the jurist said, will be achieved only if the United Nations remain united, in war and in peace.

"Once let the tide of nationalistic prejudice and suspicion sweep over us, and we are lost to the enemy," he continued. "He sees that as clearly as we must. That is why the Axis strives always to split our unity asunder. That is why those who criticize Britain for her mistakes, without knowing all the facts, are endangering their lives and our lives as well. That is why, whatever some of us may have thought of the Soviet philosophy in the past, we must remember that Russia's fight is our fight, and that we must help her as she is helping us. That is why we must acclaim the emergence of China as a great and enlightened world power, newest and yet oldest in the family of nations."

Sees No Compromise

SPARTANBURG, S. C., July 6 (AP)—James F. Byrnes, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, told a home-town audience in an Independence Day speech, "We will not lay down our arms until we have made certain that the children of America and their children's children will enjoy the liberty and freedom we have enjoyed."

Terming the conflict a "people's war," Justice Byrnes said, "People must realize that this is unlike any other war." He added, "By no cessation of territory can it be settled."

"Either the United Nations will defeat and subdue the Axis Powers or the three dictators we fight will govern and dictate to all mankind," he said. "There can be no compromise."

The jurist saw hope in the strength of the British Empire, but still greater hope in American production of war materials, the "magnificent fight of Russia," the stalwart courage of China and the growing armies of the Allies.

"Time is with us, and more than all else, I must believe that God is with us," he concluded, in his first public address since he resigned as junior Senator from South Carolina to sit in the Supreme Court.

800 Said Executed by Italians

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—A Yugoslav Government spokesman said today that word had been received of the execution of 800 Croat and Slovene peasants by Italian forces in the region of Yugoslavia facing Fiume, northeastern Italy.

It was said that six villages were razed by the Italians on the grounds that the peasants had aided guerrillas opposing the Axis occupation of Yugoslavia and that the Italians had shot 12 persons and burned 20 houses near Split on the Dalmatian coast.

More Czechs Shot

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—Eighty-six more Czechs, including three Jews, were executed July 3 on orders of a Prague court martial, according to a Budapest dispatch broadcast by the Vichy Radio and recorded here by Reuters.

The condemned were charged with sheltering enemy agents, committing hostile acts or helping the killers of Reinhard Heydrich. The property of all was confiscated.

Austrians Shot

MOSCOW, July 6 (AP)—Many Austrians have been executed in Vienna in the past two months on charges of "anti-Reich activities," Tass reported in a dispatch from Geneva.

After the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich at Prague, Tass reported, hundreds of persons were arrested and charged with "sympathy with the Czechs and disloyalty to the German Empire."

Baptist Group's Resolve Asks 'Dry' Armed Services

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—The Joint Conference Committee on Public Relations, a national Baptist organization, has made public a resolution asking prohibition of use of intoxicating beverages in the armed services.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England
Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, July 19, Aug. 2, 16, 30, Sept. 6, 20.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8mc), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Aug. 2, Sept. 6.
7:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8mc), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Sept. 6.

Eastern States
Florida

St. Petersburg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WSUN, 620kc, on Oct. 4.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on July 19, Aug. 2, 16, Sept. 6, 20.

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WXQR, 1560kc, on July 19.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on July 19, Aug. 2, 16, Sept. 6, 20.
Virginia—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WRVA, 1140kc, on Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23.

Central States
Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on July 19, Aug. 2, 16, Sept. 6, 20.

Pacific Coast
California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc; July 19, Aug. 2, 16, 30, Sept. 6, 20.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, Aug. 2, Sept. 6.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on July 19, Aug. 2, 16, 30, Sept. 6, 20.

Canada
Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; July 12, 26, Aug. 9, 23, Sept. 6, 20.

Territories
Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KOMB, 590kc, on July 19, Aug. 16, Sept. 20.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States
California

Berkeley (First Church): Church Edifice, Dwight Way and Bowditch Street, 8 p. m., July 17.
Yreka: Shasta Theater, 8 p. m., July 14.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 3 p. m., July 12. Radiocast Station WQXR, 1560 kilocycles, and short wave Station WRUL, Boston.

Oregon

Medford: Holly Theater, 8 p. m., July 13.
Newport: City Hall Auditorium, 3 p. m., July 13.

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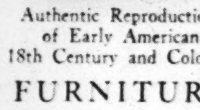
STUDIO OF INTERIOR DECORATING, SIXTH FLOOR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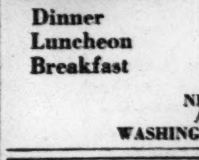
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The Home Forum

Some People You Can Listen To

Some people you can listen to and some you can't. Take Mrs. McPherson, for instance. You can't listen to her; at least, not for long. It isn't that you don't like her; everyone does. She mends your carpets and draperies beautifully. Even if she does say she is coming on the twelfth of May and then doesn't turn up until the seventh of June, you forgive her. You believe it is just because she has so much work and that so many people want her.

She starts talking before she is well in the house and her voice is pleasant and low, if a bit monotonous. It is the things she says that stop you. There is a kind of dreadfully irrelevant sanity about them. For instance, she told me the other day that, in her opinion, the war was due to the prevalence of automobiles and of girls on the bathing beaches. I had to think that one out and reduce it to terms of polite hedonism. It came to the same thing in the end as what the religiously gentle young woman in the hairdresser's said about the matter: "We've all got away from God."

However, this last time, Mrs. McPherson said at once on coming in: "I wish I could hear from my cousin; he's in the Philippines."

My interest was aroused, of course: "Oh, when did you hear from him?"

"Over forty years ago," said the surprising Mrs. McPherson, sitting down on the floor to tackle the rug to be mended.

"Indeed?" I said rather faintly; for, if you have not heard from a cousin for over forty years, you cannot be too much attached. And yet her voice was full of regret and sorrow.

"And before that he was down in Siberia," she continued, with the air of one who was contributing to the logical discussion on the subject.

I retired to ponder the whole thing. I wanted to ask her more; but the fragments given were so interesting in themselves that I didn't want to spoil them.

I left her to the attentions of Mirandy, who was busy with the Hoover in the next room. I closed the study door and heard a soft monotone going on from both rooms. I had a feeling that, if I investigated, I would find two monologues instead of a duologue.

Then I thought of the beloved Peter. Peter was some sort of a relative by marriage of my mother. He used to come into our schoolroom, usually about tea-time. Sometimes he stayed for tea and sometimes he went away. He was tall and strong and quite grown up even then. He was really grown up. Not like Maria-Agnese, who only seemed grown up because she was in her 'teens and because she was never really very young, we thought. When Peter came into the room, or when we heard his voice outside, it seemed as if everything danced at once. He was very gentle with us and treated Esmée and me like little princesses. He would sit on the sofa with one of us on either side, butting him like excited little goats. And then he would tell us stories. When he opened his mind to us, it was as if he had opened a book of the most wonderful pictures. He must have been a born story-tellers; for, when he talked, we seemed to be living ourselves the stories he told.

The story we liked best was about Peter when he was a little boy. He had had an exciting and vivid childhood, but his art, if it was art, consisted in telling us just the bits of the story that stimulated our imaginations, and leaving the rest to us. So that we knew the little boy that was Peter as well, or better, than we knew ourselves. Although he never told us, we knew when the little Peter was sorry, or ashamed, or lonely, or tired; just as we knew when he was happy and singing and triumphant. I don't believe it was premeditated art because, looking back, I think that, on that school-room sofa, Peter just talked out of his heart; and, in that atmosphere of innocence and peace, he was able to renew something that he thought he had lost.

Maria-Agnese did not sit on the sofa; she sat carefully on a chair by the fire. She never said much; but sometimes Peter would look across at her and say, even more gently than when he spoke to us: "Do you like this, Maria-Agnese?" And she would color a little and say: "Yes, Peter," not in the way Maria-Agnese usually spoke; more in the way Esmée would say it. I remember that, when he went, we always felt he had taken something of ourselves with him, or left something of the little Peter behind. Once I threw myself on the sofa when he had gone and buried my head in the cushions. I was trying to keep the Peter he had given us, and to keep another child that seemed always to weave in and out when he was there; a child I could not lay hold upon. I was trembling with the effort when Maria-Agnese said: "What are you thinking about?"

I sat up and said: "Peter, when he was a little boy."

She said nothing, and I said: "Do you know what Peter is like?"

"What is he like?"

"He is like a gold bell of Venetian glass and I am afraid he will break."

It was a stilted thing for a child to say, but I suppose I had got it from one of Peter's own stories. Maria-Agnese looked at me oddly: she seemed older and wiser than ever.

"He won't break," she said.

After that we went to bed, all of us.

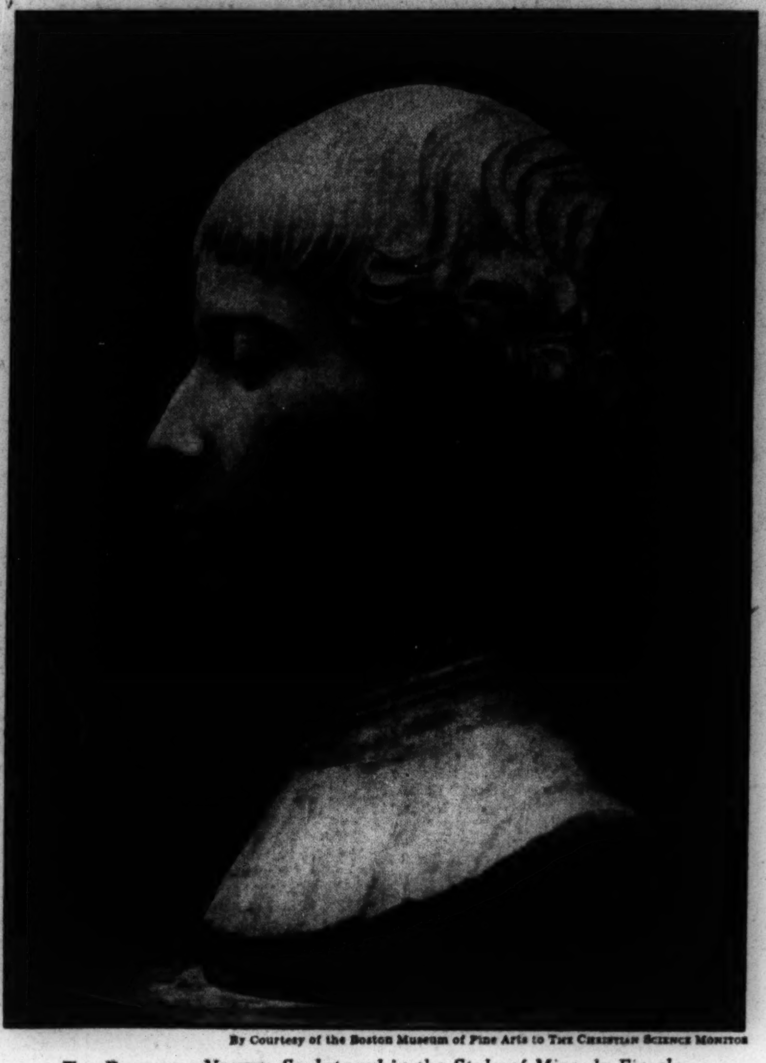
After a while, Peter did not come. A small war had broken out somewhere at the end of the world and in those days wars stayed where they started. We gathered that Peter had gone to investigate it. It burned itself out after a little; but Peter did not come back.

With the inconsequence of childhood, we did not wonder much about him; I doubt if we even thought of him. Grown-ups and their doings were phenomena to be accepted gratefully, if good, and escaped from, if not so good. But one evening Maria-Agnese came in to say good-night. Esmée was asleep, but I was awake. Maria-Agnese went about the room gathering up the clothes we had, as usual, sprinkled around the floor, in our flight from bath to bed. She did not scold; she did it silently. Perhaps it was her silence that reminded me.

I said: "Peter never comes now."

She dropped the garment she was holding and came over to my bed. She stood above me and looked at me. She said: "Peter will not come any more." I was struggling to get the significance of that, when she picked up my candle and turned to leave me. Then I heard her say, quite low, and more as if stating a fact than as something to reassure herself: "The bell is not broken."

A. J. S.



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The Bust of a Youth: *Sculptured in the Style of Mino da Fiesole*

Italian sculptors of the Renaissance portrayed children and youths with full appreciation of their gracious and delicate characteristics. The name of the sculptor who carved this "Bust of a Youth" is unknown, but he worked in the style of Mino da Fiesole, who was the most renowned pupil of Desiderio da Settignano. The portraitists possessed in common an interest in naturalism, realized in a graceful manner.

Springhouse

Down mossy steps, beyond the white glare of
the sun,
Into a dripping coolness of lichened immemorial stones:
Here is the sharp chill of mint, clear tang of
pennyroyal,
And all of childhood's forgotten scents and
tones:

Sweet pats of butter, stone crocks of golden
cream
Sunk in a clouded light of green-gold gloom;
The dappled summer light that falls through
leaves
And drops gold coins within an old stone
room.

And here a bowl of glowing red raspberries,
the frost
Of bloom still fresh, cools in the crystal
spring;
And here in this deep silence of a century or
more,
Even at midday, bright black crickets sing.

Frederick Ebright

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY
(BIBLE LESSONS)

The Christian Science Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in seven languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

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"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

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No Separation in God's Universe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many today who find themselves sad and discouraged because of being absent from beloved homelands, may remember the questions put by the prophet Malachi (Malachi 2:10): "Have we not all one father? hath not one God created us?" The realization that these questions can be rightly answered only in the affirmative brings comfort and encouragement; and if one will seek further enlightenment through the Bible, he will learn that a sense of separation from God, good, is the outcome of ignorance of the true nature and character of God, our heavenly Father, and of man made in His image.

The spiritual individuality or selfhood of every man, woman, and child is inseparable from God. On page 256 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written: "All things are created spiritually. Mind, not matter, is the creator. Love, the divine Principle, is the Father and Mother of the universe, including man." Even though earnest seekers for Truth may have accepted the Scriptural teaching that God is omnipresent Spirit, and that He is Love, many have failed to realize the Father's enfolding love and care, because they have mistakenly believed that trials and suffering have been sent upon them by God in order that they may grow in grace and become more like Him.

When it is seen, however, that Spirit is the infinite creative Mind, one reasons naturally from cause to effect and finds that the universe created by perfect Mind must consist of spiritual ideas, perfect, harmonious, and eternal. The realization, even in a small degree, that Love is divine Principle leads to the satisfying conviction that God does not find it necessary to punish and afflict His children in order to maintain His image and likeness. The real man does not constantly sway between health and sickness, prosperity and destitution, happiness and woe, goodness and the desire to sin. God's own likeness is as permanent in goodness, power, freedom, and dominion as is the divine Principle, Love, from which he springs. God created man as His spiritual idea, to manifest His own nature and character. The spiritual qualities of real being can never be alienated from Mind. Infinite Mind is the Father-Mother God, and as we understand these facts we find that Mind is guide to all who are ready to accept man's birthright of divine sonship and the unspeakable blessings that go with it.

Do these great spiritual truths appear too visionary, too idealistic, to be of practical value to the one who believes himself to have lost home and country and all that he holds humanly dear? In the Christian Science textbook there are to be found simple and practical rules for applying these truths to every phase of human affairs. No matter how terrifying the prospect, how deplorable the situation, how utterly desolate the experience through which one may be passing, deliverance is certain when these truths of real being are applied with steadfastness and understanding. Christ Jesus said (John 16:33), "In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." The Christ, Truth, is here today to overcome all the false beliefs of discord and to prove that God's children, existing in the realm of infinite Mind, are known to the Father-Mother throughout eternity. The belief of separation is brought about when men accept the lying evidence of the material senses as real and binding, for by so doing they alienate themselves from the spiritual sense, which enables them to discern the real and true as always one with God.

Christian Science makes its tender appeal to all alike, and as it heals separation and loss, sickness, sorrow, desolation, and woe, so does it heal antagonism, hate, revenge, intolerance, cruelty, and all other forms of sin. Thoughts alien to God, good, have no place in reality, and they can have no control over the individual who understands his rightful place in Mind's universe of spiritual ideas. Spiritual understanding brings unspeakable peace and inner joy, lifting thought above trials and afflictions to find sanctuary in divine Love. This God-given understanding breaks down all barriers of coldness and indifference and leads thought into friendly kindness and compassion. Mrs. Eddy gives us this comforting assurance (Science and Health, p. 254): "Pilgrim on earth, thy home is heaven; stranger, thou art the guest of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

НЕТ РАЗЛУКИ В БОЖЬЕЙ ВСЕЛЕННОЙ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Многие, которые ныне грустят и отчаиваются вследствие пребывания вне возлюбленной отчизны, вспомнят может быть вопросы, задаваемые пророком Малахией (кн. прор. Малахии 2:10): "Не один ли у всех нас Отец? Не один ли Бог сотворил нас?" Осознание того, что ответ на эти вопросы может быть только утвердительным, приносит утешение и бодрость; и если человек будет искать дальнейшего просвещения путем изучения Библии, он поймет, что чувство разлученности с Богом, добром, является следствием незнания истинной природы и свойств Бога, нашего небесного Отца, и человека, сотворенного по Его образу.

Духовная индивидуальность или личность каждого мужчины, женщины или ребенка неразлучна с Богом. На странице 256 своего учебника "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, пишет: "Все сотворено духовно. Разум, не материя, является создателем. Любовь, божественный Принцип, есть Отец и Мать вселенной, включая человека". Хотя ревностные искатели Истины и приняли учение Св. Писания о том, что Бог есть вездесущий Дух и что Он есть Любовь, многие не осознали всеобъемлющей любви и заботы Отца потому, что они ошибочно верили, что испытания и страдание были посланы им Богом с тем, чтобы они могли преуспеть в милости и стать более подобными Богу.

Когда, однако, становится ясным, что Дух есть бесконечный, созидающий Разум, человек естественно мыслит от причины к следствию и приходит к тому, что вселенная, созданная совершенным Разумом, должна состоять из духовных идей, совершенных, гармоничных и вечных. Осознание, хотя бы и в малой степени, того что Любовь есть божественный Принцип, приводит к удовлетворяющей убежденности, что Бог не считает нужным, чтобы поддерживать Свой образ и подобие,—наказывать и огорчать Своих детей. Истинный человек не колеблется постоянно между здоровьем и болезнью, довольством и нищетой, счастьем и горем, добродетелью и желанием грешить. Подобие самого Бога также неизменно в благости, могуществе, свободе и владычестве, как и божественный Принцип, Любовь, в котором оно берет начало. Бог создал человека как Свою духовную идею, чтобы выявить Свою собственную природу и свойства. Духовные качества истинного бытия никогда не могут быть отчуждены от Разума. Бесконечный Разум есть Отец-Мать Бог и, по мере того как мы начинаем понимать эти факты, мы видим, что Разум является руководителем для всех тех, которые готовы признать права человека на божественное сыновничество и на несказанное блаженство его сопровождающее.

Может быть тому, кто верит, что он потерял свой домашний очаг и родину и все дорогое человеческому сердцу,—эти великие духовные истины кажутся слишком призрачными, слишком идеалистическими, чтобы иметь практическую ценность? В учебнике Христианской Науки можно найти простые, практические правила для применения этих истин во всех случаях человеческой жизни. Независимо от того, насколько устрашающе будущее, насколько прискорбно настоящее положение, насколько безотрадно переживание через которое человек проходит,—освобождение несомненно, когда эти истины о действительном бытии применяются с постоянством и пониманием. Христос Иисус сказал (от Иоанна 16:33): "В мире будете иметь скорбь; но мужайтесь: Я победил мир". Христос, Истина, находится здесь, ныне, для преодоления всех ложных верований разлада и для доказательства того, что чада Божьи, существующие в царстве бесконечного Разума, ведомы Отцу-Матери на протяжении вечности. Верование в разлуку появляется тогда, когда люди принимают лживые показания материальных чувств за нечто действительное и связывающее ибо, поступая таким образом, они отчуждают себя от духовного чувства, чувства которое дает им возможность понимать, что все действительное и истинное есть всегда одно с Богом.

Христианская Наука нежно взывает ко всем одинаково и, подобно тому как она исцеляет чувство разлуки и утраты, болезнь, горе, отчаяние и печаль, так исцеляет она и неприязнь, ненависть, месть, нетерпимость, жестокость и все иные формы греха. Мысли чуждые Бога, добра, не имеют места в действительности и не могут иметь власти над индивидуумом, который понимает, что принадлежащее ему по праву место находится во вселенной духовных идей Разума. Духовное понимание приносит несказанный покой и внутреннюю радость; мысль возвышается над испытаниями и огорчениями и находит убежище в божественной Любви. Это Богом данное понимание разрушает все преграды холодности и безразличия и направляет мысль к дружеской доброжелательности и сочувствию. Mrs. Эдди так поддерживает и обнадеживает нас (Science and Health, стр. 254): "Странник на земле, твой дом—небеса; чужестранец, ты—гость Бога".

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

Tree and Bird

The tree is a net which has caught
a bird with red wings: the branch has seized
it from the air
and is holding it aloft
against the blue sky, against the sun.

D. S.

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An Admirable System of Arranging Books

I can remember a time when the arrangement of my books gave me no trouble whatever. In those days I had a rather dark and distant corner in my library in which I stowed volumes of German metaphysics, modern cook-books, presentation copies, telephone directories, and such-like literary lumber; and then there was another corner, still darker and farther away, where I kept my few inherited theological tomes. Near at hand, in the light of the evening lamp, were the two or three hundred books that I really cared for, the stained and lop-eared bescribbled veterans which I had read through so many times that I knew I should want to read them through many times more. And between these two extremes, stretching down the twilight from Homer, who was a little dim, to contemporary poets, who abutted upon the telephone directories, lay my selection from the literature of the world.

This arrangement I found very snug and convenient, because it had grown naturally out of my likings, indifferences, and disgusts. I always knew approximately where a given book was to be found as soon as I asked myself how much I wanted to find it. If I wanted it very much, then it must be within reach of my chair, but if I wanted it very little, then it was certain to be so far down the room that I should not be repaid for the effort of search. That book-room, therefore, was a roughly-drawn map of my mind, and any clever person might have made a fairly accurate guess at my interests and character merely by observing the geographical distribution of the various kinds of literature it contained and measuring their respective distances from my lamp.

For several years I lived at ease in this age of innocence, and then—well, I got married. You would not suppose, perhaps, that a little thing like that would be able to destroy an admirable system of arranging books such as I had evolved, as the spider spins her web, from the very stuff of my own nature; but, at any rate, it did. Things have never since been the same. Almost immediately, and for the first time in my literary career, I was brought to consider books as furniture. It was pointed out to me with great cogency that some of my best bindings were hidden away in obscure corners, while certain broken-backed favourites of mine usurped their rightful places on just those shelves to which a visitor's eye would certainly stray. Accordingly, the well-dressed parvenus were advanced to positions of honour and my old, old companions were all banished into outer darkness.

Since that day nothing has prospered in my library, and my books have not had a year of peace. . . . I have tried a dozen different schemes of classification, striving to effect a compromise between my wife's excellent taste in bindings and my own notions of literary merit; but none of these has really worked. Indeed, they have all broken down so badly that the impossibility of finding any book when I want it has driven me to attempting a card-index. This index will never be completed, but even if it should be, what a substitute for that old arrangement of mine, so simple, so self-explanatory, so comfortable!—From "The Joys of Forgetting: a Book of Bagatelles," by Odell Shepard. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

A Moon

A moon comes up;
I don't know whether
she belongs to me
or I to her.
She appears possessive
as she rises up
over the roofs, and
as if she were
looking for me.
On the other hand
I think: "There's
my moon back
again."
Perhaps we belong
to each other
as we go sailing
through the sky.

Helen Eckert

Even the Birds Have Their Preferences

It is a pity we cannot have our berries and let the birds eat them too! Yet, my neighbor's gardener tells me that he eats all the strawberries which the birds have pecked, and so, as he says, "we all have our fill."

All the birds do not like all berries. They have their preferences, and sometimes shun the prettiest berries, though they later eat them reluctantly, as a last resort. They are sometimes so distracted by feasting upon certain berries that they overlook all other fruits. They love Elderberries, for instance, and will leave the Raspberries and Blackberries for you, if you hurry. They turn up their beaks at Apples and Pears, if there's a good Thornapple in sight.

Have you noticed that birds do not touch the berries on Flowering Dogwood until almost winter? Why? Because the fruit is bitter until after the first frost. How they love the Dogwood Family and its berries! Yet some birds do not particularly relish these fruits; for example, the Meadow Lark, Oriole, Scarlet Tanager, Wren and probably others. Nevertheless, these berries must be popular, for more than eighty species of birds consider them excellent fare. The Shadbush and Spicebush are great favorites and so are Virginia Creeper and Wild Grape. Many birds like to nest in the Privet and others to hide in the Hemlocks.—From "Gardening in the Shade," by H. K. Morse. (New York: Scribner.)

A Floral Clock

Some herbs, when they flower, are so prompt in opening and closing their blossoms each day, that people in all ages have planted floral clocks, but what is suitable for one country will not, of course, be suitable everywhere. Each gardener embarking on such an enterprise should keep records of the plants in his garden. Linnaeus, the great eighteenth-century Swedish botanist, constructed a floral clock, and, until recently at least, it was still in existence. His outdoor writing-table was placed in a semi-circle of plants which opened each day so regularly that Linnaeus could tell the time by merely glancing at them. In my garden the flowers of chicory, a heavenly blue in the morning, will have closed by half-past ten. In full sun, flax drops its petals by nine o'clock and in partial shade, by noon.

Linnaeus called a group of flowers, meteoric flowers; no doubt many of them are known to us and we have noticed their action. Scarlet pimpernel, for instance, is so persistent in closing at the approach of rain that it is called poor-man's weather glass. Each leaf on the wild senna plant turns over and closes like a sensitive plant when it is going to rain, as well as when night approaches.—From "Herbs: Their Culture and Uses," by Rosetta E. Clarkson. (New York: Macmillan.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Intimate Message: Washington

American Weapons . . . . *By J. G. H.*

War officials in Washington are ready to stand by American weapons. They don't claim that in every case they're the best that are being built, but they do insist that in the past six months they've proved themselves to be of high enough quality to win this war. Despite all the criticism which has been heard concerning United States-built medium tanks, field pieces, pursuit planes and bombers, the War and Navy Departments are ready to stand on the record—only they demand that it be the complete record and that it be judged hardheadedly.

Whatever may have been the case before Pearl Harbor, there is no one in Washington today trying to palm off inferior weapons on the armed services. The United States has been on a war-expectant basis for only two years; Germany has been on one for over nine years and Japan for an almost indefinite time. Yet, despite the unavoidable handicap of an acute lack of public interest during the years of peace, the War and Navy Departments have weapons of extremely high caliber. If it is right and necessary to criticize the departments when they fall down on the job, it is equally so to commend them when the opposite case is true. And it is true today. Let's look at some of these weapons through the eyes of persons in the national capital whose duty it is to appraise them impartially:

'General Grants'

The medium tank. Perhaps no modern American weapon has been praised so loudly and criticized so severely as the tanks of this series. Writing from front-line, visual experience in Libya, Edmund L. Stevens, The Christian Science Monitor's North African correspondent, tells us that the first appearance of the 28-ton M-3, or General Grant, tank was a body blow to the Army of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, since it definitely outclassed the 22-ton, Mark 4 German medium tank. It did so despite the fact that it is the oldest, weakest and least efficient of the medium tank series and is now going out of production.

It has been argued that the General Grant was not able to smother the Nazi 88mm. field-piece. It could be argued with greater reason, however, that this should have been done by Allied field-pieces and that, in showing greater range and firepower than the Mark 4 German tank, the General Grant had done all that could be fairly asked of it. According to the most accurate information available in Washington, the German medium tank does not carry an 88mm. gun and its 75mm. gun is noticeably inferior to that carried by the General Grant. On the basis of Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck's present resistance on the El Alamein sector, it was poor Allied tactics rather than poor Allied weapons which caused the Libyan debacle.

It must also be remembered that later American medium tanks have been so improved that they are hardly in the same category with the General Grants. They should soon be seeing duty in the Middle East.

Medium and heavy bombers: Airmen in Washington freely admit that some of the early British criticism of the famous four-engine flying fortress was justified. Its machine guns did tend to jam at great heights and its forte is high altitude bombing which is less effective over cloudy northern Europe than it is in the clearer air of western United States and the Pacific.

Striking Power Well Known

Yet the facts on the performance of the Boeing Flying Fortress and its four-engined sister ship, the Consolidated B-24 or Liberator, can be verified from public communiqués and from a talk with any experienced Army Air Force officer. The striking power of America's four-engine bombers is well known, having been demonstrated in both the Pacific and the Mediterranean.

What is not so well known, however, is that the Flying Fortress and the Liberator are among the best fighting planes in existence. The armoring is so heavy, their bulk so formidable and their firepower so great that enemy planes now consistently refuse to attack them, even though possessing a heavy numerical superiority. The number of Flying Fortresses and Liberators downed to the number engaged in service is apparently far less than any other planes in the world today, whether Allied or Axis.

Little complaint has ever been made of the American medium bomber—and rightly so. Although it naturally carries a somewhat lighter bomb load, it has a range nearly equal to that of foreign heavy bombers. Although "hot" to handle because of its abnormally high landing speed, the Glenn L. Martin B-26 medium bomber is one of the most remarkable planes in the world. With a speed of 350 miles an hour, it is about as fast as the swiftest Japanese pursuit ship and faster than any but the most recent German models.

One of the great surprises of this war occurred during the Midway fight when B-26s, which the Japanese knew only as uncatchable high level bombers, suddenly roared down at an incredible speed and released torpedoes from a new and highly secret apparatus. When the Japanese had recovered from their surprise, two of their aircraft carriers were on the bottom. It has been officially, although not publicly, stated in Washington that had there been 100 B-26s at Midway, not a single ship of the Japanese flotilla would be above the waves today.

American weapons are not perfect, but they're good and getting better.

The U. S. S. Shaw Sails Again—Answer to Tokyo

Stars and Stripes hoisted in July 4 ceremony to mast of destroyer bombed in Japanese assault on Pearl Harbor; ship and crew again ready to fight in cause of freedom and democracy.

By Nate White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WEST COAST PORT, July 6—We uncovered our heads and turned our eyes aloft as the Stars and Stripes were raised to the top of the mast of the Navy's valiant destroyer, the U. S. S. Shaw, once a victim of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, but today "a better ship than ever" in the words of its skipper, Lieut. Commander W. G. Jones.

This first cruise of the new-old Shaw, whose ragged blue commission pennant has never been hauled down, was the July Fourth message to the nation from the men of the United States Navy and from the men who build and rebuild the Navy's ships.

It was a simple ceremony, this hoisting of the Stars and Stripes. No signal was apparent. It was spontaneous. Yet as the Shaw moved once again through the salt waters all aboard recognized they had witnessed a symbol of the nation's indomitable will never to bow its head in permanent defeat, and never to say, "This is impossible."

After the Shaw had been raked by fire in a floating dry dock at Pearl Harbor, after its bridge and fore half had been blasted to bits by its exploding magazines, it was considered a total loss as were its sister ships, the Cassin and Downes. For 10 days what to do with the twisted, blackened aft hull was a matter of debate. The Shaw's skipper, Commander Jones, "wouldn't have given a nickel for her" in those dark days.

Bound for Repairs

Yet on Dec. 18, 1941, when the order came to "take the Shaw back to the States to get her cleaned up," Commander Jones happily accepted the assignment.

For three weeks, night and day, civilian workers and members of the Shaw crew labored with the ship. A temporary bridge was built. A sturdy blunt prow was installed. Under its own power with engines it had always had the Shaw bucked its way from Hawaii to a West Coast Navy Yard.

The ship was stiff and light. It rode high. It rolled and tossed. When stormy weather was encountered off the coast great waves engulfed the stunted boat. For a time it was off its course. Its navigating equipment was slight. The men on board slept little. They learned to brace themselves against the roll of the sea as they never had before.

The Shaw came through.

In the States, its safe arrival was announced in newspapers and magazines throughout the land. The picture of the blunt prow was published.

Today the Shaw is new. It sails again. It bites the waves with a new ferocity. It takes firm hold in the water and bounds ahead. It navigates with new unerring instruments. Its fighting power has been increased. It will be heard from again.

On the bridge, Commander Jones and his companion officers are obviously pleased their ship has come back. They enjoy trying it out, driving it full speed ahead, full astern, zig-zagging. The new devices for detecting all sorts of unidentified craft, the new devices for attacking enemy craft give the master and his crew the sense of a new surge of power and confidence.

The Shaw's gun crews finger the powerful new guns eagerly, curiously. The men have not grown rusty since last Dec. 7. They have kept in trim. Their zest to put the fighting equipment to work against the Nation's enemies is apparent throughout the ship.

In the engine room, men stand guard at the lubricating gauges and oil pumps. They guard the electrical controls. All this equipment, this maze of pipes and instruments, was installed in the Shaw prior to its commissioning in the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1936.

When the Japanese planes came over Pearl Harbor, the captain and three officers were ashore. Lieut. James H. Brown, chief engineer, was in command. He was in the officers' ward room when he heard explosions. His first thought was, "It's the Japanese." When he reached the bridge seconds later, the Shaw's machine guns had opened fire. Lieutenant Brown saw three Japanese planes crash. The Shaw itself was unattacked for an hour and 10 minutes. During this time the Shaw's crews kept up firing at planes within their range and rescuing men from other ships.

Destroyer Afire

When the attack on the Shaw came, Lieutenant Brown was in the drydock trying to get water started flowing in to float the Shaw. Conditions at the time delayed this. Two incendiary bombs fell 100 feet from Lieutenant Brown. Others fell on the Shaw. Flames flared as high as the foremast of the ship. It soon became apparent the forward magazine would blow up. The ship was abandoned. Attempts to fight the fire were continued from the sides of the drydock.

The blaze which swept the drydock blew with the wind toward the fore section of the ship. These left the aft largely untouched. Bulkheads protected the engine room from destruction despite the burning, exploding inferno forward. When the magazines did explode the entire fore section of the Shaw was lifted high into the air, broken into many pieces. A picture of this explosion was published throughout the world. This explosion was not caused by Japanese bomb hits but by the fire which set fuel lines on the drydock and the drydock itself afire. The fire reached the magazines.

What happened to the officers' quarters, prow, and bridge is a story which cannot be successfully told because the destruction was complete. For instance, three safes in which Commander Jones had stored certain items were apparently blown to pieces. One small blackened medal on which his name was engraved is all he ever found of the contents of the three safes. The medal was picked up ashore at a distance from the Shaw.

In the engine room, a part of the original Shaw, one can see where bulkheads once glowed white hot from the fire on the other side. One can see where a few instruction plates, whose fasteners melted, have been re-welded into position. Back here the Shaw is technically the same, the same turbines, the same condensers, the same shafts, the same electrical control panels.

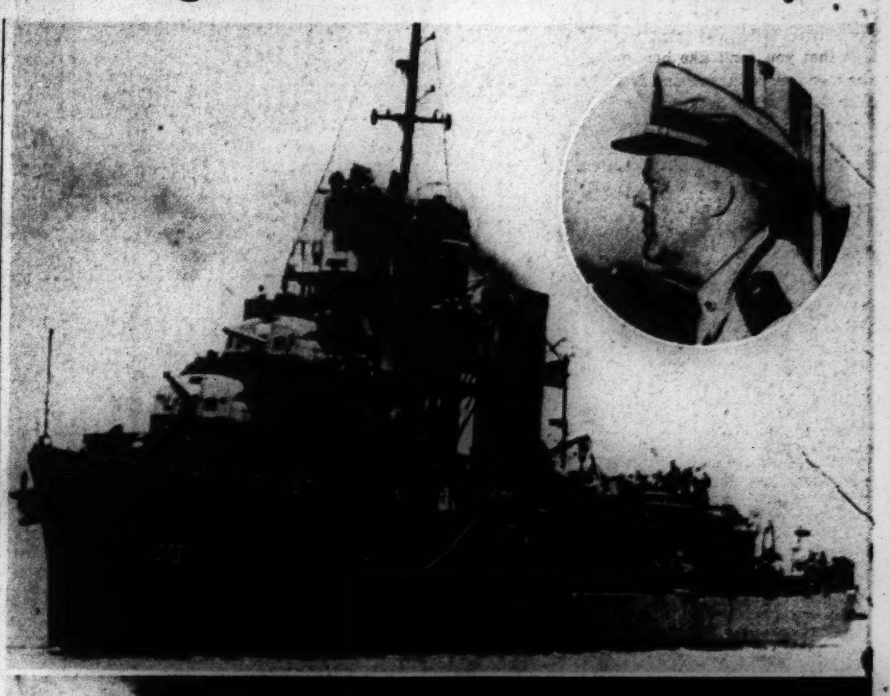
Today everything including the fore stack forward is new. This part of the ship was 40 per cent complete at the Navy Yard when the stubby Shaw pushed in from Hawaii. The two parts soon were joined and work of installing new equipment begun.

The Shaw's experience at Pearl Harbor was much like that of the Navy's first Shaw, a World War destroyer.

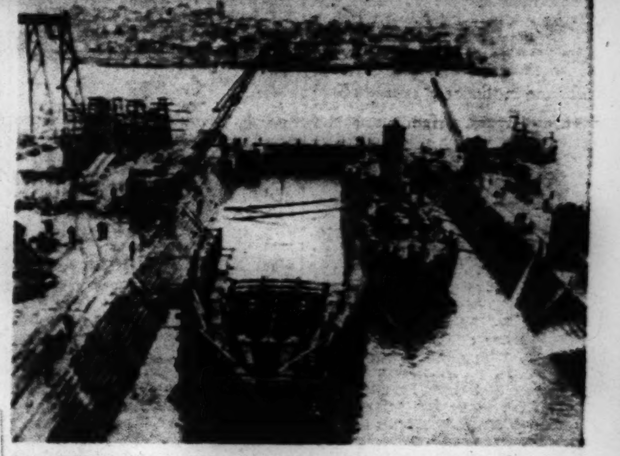
In October, 1918, this first Shaw was convoying the liner Aquitania in the Atlantic. Its steering gear jammed in zig-zagging. The captain of the Shaw, today Vice Admiral William A. Glassford, Commandant of the Sixth Naval District, Charleston, S. C., avoided ramming the Aquitania. In doing so the Shaw itself was imperiled. The liner cut it through. The fore section sank. The stern caught fire from exploding ammunition.

Like the Shaw of today that World War Shaw was brought to a repair yard under its own power. That Shaw got a new forward section, too.

This tradition of return to service by the present Shaw is the Navy's Fourth of July greeting to the nation from the West Coast, a greeting which must cause the Japanese some uneasiness.



Associated Press



Spectacular Salvage

The U. S. S. Shaw, a good ship that wouldn't stay down, is shown above as it put to sea this week end in search of the enemy. Immediately below is the Navy Department's official picture of the terrific explosion which tore the Shaw's bow off during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, when a bomb struck squarely on the forward deck and blew up the oil tank and armory. The Japanese announced that the ship was sunk, instead of which she was fitted with a temporary bow, shown in the lower picture, sent home, and a new bow installed in dry dock. In the inset appears the captain, Lieut. Commander W. G. Jones of Boone, Iowa.

The Philippines Speak:

Another Philippine Vignette . . . . *By Walter Robb*

Two years ago there passed on, at his provincial home in the Luzon valley of the Philippines, the last of the "soldier" teachers, Fred T. Lawrence. When Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, army commander and military governor of the Philippines, in 1900, had wanted teachers for the staffing of schools for Filipinos, Mr. Lawrence had been among the volunteers who later, under civil government, qualified themselves under the rules of the civil service and became permanent in the education bureau until they resigned under the Osmena act that granted them gratuities of a year's pay. Mr. Lawrence's district, that he supervised admirably, centered at San Miguel de Mayumo (St. Michael of the Sugar Fields). He was married, but had no children, so the thousands of Filipino boys and girls learning the three R's in his schools were, practically speaking, his foster children. They may have grown up and become grandparents, but they remained, to Fred, his boys and girls.

As a soldier he had campaigned a great deal against Aguinaldo and the Aguinaldo bands. At his memorial services, standing at my right among other generals was General Aguinaldo, who walked the long way from the town hall (for it was a municipal memorial service) to the cemetery behind the cortege, campaign hat in hand. Free Masons participated, and all the children of all the schools, the thousands of children of San Miguel, nearly all of them Roman Catholics. Mrs. Foley, wife of Dr. Walter B. Foley, pastor of Union Church, in Manila, sang some of the old hymns Fred loved. (Dr. and Mrs. Foley are among the civilians interned at Manila by the Japanese.)

It was about five years ago that one of Fred's "boys" was appointed judge of first instance at Baguio, and his old San Miguel neighbors invited him back home for a banquet in his honor at Biak na Bato, site of Aguinaldo's last stand in 1898 against Spain, where the judge's father had been among the besieged troops—an artilleryman. Speeches honoring the judge went round the table, at the lower end of which, far below the salt, sat Fred, and at last it came the judge's turn to respond. His response, beyond thanking his friends for their courtesy, was an impromptu eulogy of Americanism in the Philippines, and particularly of the American, yonder at the foot of this table, "when he should be here beside me," Fred Lawrence. For, said the judge, "I owe Mr. Lawrence everything I am, everything I have—even my name!" Which was true, for when the judge had been a poor nameless waif unable to attend school, Fred had given him a home with him; and had hunted up his father and mother, and got them legally married, assuring them their child was a bright and worthy boy and if he might have but a name, in order to hold up his head in the world, might go far.

"Remember," said Fred, "you are now under America, and this boy of yours will have many opportunities that you never had. You must not handicap him." When the judge returned his gratitude for this, he was known throughout the Philippines as one of the ablest and most upright jurists in the country. He is very likely, one day, when the Japanese are driven out of the Philippines, to honor their supreme court.

To Change the Subject:

Sindbad of Forty-second Street . . . . *By Wyona Dashwood*

He had stood at the corner of Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue long enough to become a perfectly familiar figure there, and it came to be a pleasant habit, waiting for traffic, to pass the time of day and inquire, "How's business?" in his tourist guide service. After Pearl Harbor, it was clear that things were increasingly dull in this line, and he was saying that the first chance he got, he would try to get into defense work. So one day he was not there, and weeks passed when visitor questions must have gone unanswered at that corner that ranks among the world's busiest.

Then one clear spring morning he was back in the old spot, handing out the same folders of a licensed City-trip man, but his skin weathered to a bronze that you would have noticed anywhere. Where had he been?

"We put in this week for a new load," he said, "and I am expecting the call any day to board her again. Where to; I don't know."

And against the background of the usual sounds and hurry of this vital city crossroads, he told of the interlude of steward's work on the coastline tanker supply run south to the Gulf, part of a company of 36 ships convoyed by six destroyers and three sub-chasers. Just the other side of the Carolinas at night they had sighted a submarine with its lights on trying to find bearings, but the Coast Guard took care of that one, and the next night another underseas raider was sighted 1,500 yards off starboard, "but we didn't have to take a dive."

No sight of him for many days after that. Only the letter that he had joined a new ship. Then one day there stood "Sindbad" again. This time it had been the real thing. At midnight the torpedo had hit the ship "like a freight-train," and it was all hands to the boats. He was next to last down the catwalk, the captain being last, and they poured overboard to the light of a five-story fire that "you could have seen from Fifty-ninth Street to Twenty-third." Besides, the oil was oozing over—"black, thick stuff, like half-melted butter, so that everyone was slipping and sliding." Of the crew of 45, the casualty list was 14.

"After you go to sea for two or three months, you feel better all over again," he said. "Fresh sea air does it. No, Ma'am, it's not scarey, unless you are scarey. Maybe you expect to get it, but what's the use of that, because maybe you don't get it. I'm perfectly all right except for the oil. I'm rarin' to go."

And so he is under way again, but now it is clearer why he had seemed such an institution at that corner. A long rich background had gone into the making of this Sindbad of the second World War, for his grandparents had set up home and tanners' business in Springfield, Ohio, before the town was there, meaning the 1830 era. He left all that 45 years ago to begin a life that would see him through 30 states, making the 900-mile Mississippi run from St. Louis to New Orleans shipping mules, working in the Louisiana sawmills and sailing the lumber boats as second cook on the Great Lakes.

"That torpedo was nothing to the time on Lake Erie," he said. "Three days and three nights in the trough of the sea with a broken-down engine. You couldn't get burnt up, but that was as bad a storm as a man could live to see."

There were Wisconsin winters, 20 degrees below zero. "We had to beat each other all night to keep ourselves from freezing."

In the horse-and-buggy era, he was "Charlie of the Lambs Club" for 25 years, driving hansom cabs, coach-and-team and all the rest, out of Sherry's, Delmonico's, Rector's, with a passenger list that was a Who's Who of Broadway celebrities.

And that is how it is that Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street is a corner that is implicit America.

Independence Day Observed by Pledges of World Freedom

By the Associated Press

America observed Independence Day with its fighting men deployed the world around, struggling as never before to maintain the liberties daringly proclaimed 166 years ago.

There were celebrations wherever the nation's forces happened to be. American fliers chose this significant holiday for their first participation in an attack upon the Hitler-held continent of Europe.

Meanwhile, at home, the day was dedicated, not to the usual firecrackers, picnics, and motor tours, but to whirring factory wheels and busy assembly lines.

President Roosevelt declared that the spirit of democratic freedom symbolized in America's Independence Day had spread over the entire globe.

In a formal statement, the Chief Executive said that the day also was being observed by running the war production assembly lines without interruption, lest a single hour be lost, or a single shot withheld.

Preservation of Liberty

"On the desert sands of Africa, along the thousands of miles of battle lines in Russia, in New Zealand and Australia, and the islands of the Pacific, in war-torn China and all over the seven seas, free men are fighting desperately—and dying—to preserve the liberties and decencies of modern civilizations," Mr. Roosevelt said.

"And in the overrun and occupied nations of the world, this day is filled with added significance, coming at a time when freedom and religion have been attacked and trampled upon by tyranies unequalled in human history.

"Never since it first was created in Philadelphia has this anniversary come in times so dangerous to everything for which it stands.

"To the weary, hungry, unequipped army of the American Revolution the Fourth of July was a tonic of hope and inspiration. So is it now. The tough, grim men who fight for freedom in this dark hour take heart in its message—the assurance of the right to liberty under God—for all peoples and races and groups and nations, everywhere in the world."

Hull Forecasts Victory

Secretary of State Hull said in a Fourth of July message that "the spirit of liberty and freedom" which inspired the founding and development of this nation "is the spirit that will win this war." This spirit, Mr. Hull said, should be "revitalized and cultivated to the fullest extent by all of the United Nations and their peoples."

Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding the War Department's services of supply, received pledges of an unstinting flow of guns, tanks, planes and the other tools of war from the top men in the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations in a Fourth of July labor rally at Detroit.

The General himself, principal speaker on a luncheon program, urged labor to bury its differences with management and to remember that "we all belong to the same union—the Union of the United States of America."

"The dues are high, self-sacrifice and long, hard toil," he said.

"The hours are long, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. But the benefits are immeasurable."

"Produce Without Limit"

The appeal brought from the C. I. O. President, Philip Murray, labor's pledge to "produce without limit," swell the ranks of the fighting forces and contribute "all we can spare" for war relief and war bonds, and from the A. F. of L. President, William Green, a similar promise to turn out "the most devastating and inexhaustible supply of war weapons the world has ever seen."

Declaring that there is "entirely too much optimism about the ease with which we'll win this war," General Brereton, Chief of the Army's Service of Supply, told a group of Michigan industrialists at Lansing:

"The public does not even now realize what a grim and brutal task lies ahead. The things that yet have to be done are appalling. You can't win today's battles with tomorrow's weapons."

Landis and Henderson

At Indianapolis, James M. Landis, National Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, told Indiana county and local civilian defense directors that the spare time of every individual must be mobilized for the war effort.

"On this, the 166th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence," Mr. Landis said, "we must face the possibility of losing that independence.

"We must mobilize all of our resources, both human and natural, if we are to win this war."

Americans must expect "shock and cruel losses" in their war to preserve freedom for themselves and restore it to enslaved nations, Price Administrator Leon Henderson said at Washington in a speech broadcast to the Independence Day celebration at Bridgeport, Conn.

Armed forces at the Panama Canal observed the day on the alert with the big costal guns booming in practice tests and the Army and Navy air patrols checking in and out of headquarters.

Panama celebrated the holiday after a year's lapse which was dictated by the ousted pro-Axis President Arnulfo Arias.

Mexico City named one of its principal streets "Avenida Benjamin Franklin" in an Independence Day celebration.

Special Editions Issued

The Santiago, Chile, newspapers published special editions in honor of the day.

At Tegucigalpa, Honduras, President Carias said in a speech that "I am sorry that my country is not militarily strong, but all that we can offer, we have placed at the disposition of our allies." He spoke at a Fourth of July reception at the American Legation.

At an Independence Day dinner in Chungking in honor of the American Military Mission, China's Minister of War Hoying Chin asserted that China had received during its five years of war the unreserved support and sympathy of the American friends.

While Red Army troops fought to stem the Nazi drive, M. Kalinin, President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, cabled his firm belief that "the co-operation of our countries in the war will hasten the day of the complete and final destruction of Hitler Germany, the enemy of all liberty-loving peoples of all progressive humanity."

At Moscow and Vichy

In Moscow, Embassy officials, Army and Navy officers and war correspondents met after work at Spaso House, the Embassy, for an informal supper and a movie.

The American colony in Vichy numbering about 65 persons, were entertained informally at a buffet luncheon by United States Charge d'Affaires and Mrs. Tuck.

There were messages from neutral nations, and Marshal Pétain sent to President Roosevelt from Vichy his "sincere wishes for your personal happiness and the prosperity of your country."

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands messaged from Stockbridge, Mass., that: "We share the determination of the American people that, through unremitting toil and struggle, we shall win this war and the peace which we mean should follow it."

Several Ships Launched

At Seattle, for the first time since the last war, the Fourth of July celebration program featured two ship launchings.

The seaplane tender Yakutat was sponsored for the Navy by Mrs. Peter Barger, New London, Wis., who lost three sons on the battleship Oklahoma at Pearl Harbor.

A minesweeper for the British Navy went down the ways at another shipyard.

Sweeping over a miniature Tokyo at the army flying school, Midland, Texas, student planes dropped bombs and methodically reduced the model to rubble while an estimated 20,000 spectators watched.

The model of Tokyo was laid out to scale, 300 feet representing a mile. Offering a tempting target were docks, forts, breakwater, warehouses and other structures, made of cardboard and scrap lumber.

Automobile touring in all sections of the country was reported lighter due to the tire and fuel saving campaigns.

Power vs. Pitching Features Major League Attraction at Polo Grounds Tonight

Some $200,000 Expected From Two All-Star Games

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—As the hand-picked teams of the American and National leagues clash at 6:30 early this evening at the Polo Grounds here, with proceeds going to a Bat and Ball Fund supplying baseball equipment for U. S. Army camps throughout the world, it is an old and familiar story on the competitive side of the picture—power vs. pitching. Those who have followed the nine previous All-Star games are educated to expect the long hit from the Americans and mound finesse from the Nationals.

Because this home of the Giants reputedly favors good pitching and the N. L. has just that, and because several sluggers on the American side are below par this season, the Nationals are widely accepted as pre-game favorites.

Service Men Win

However, base hits and strikeouts have taken a back seat this time. No matter what the score here, and when the champions of this classic meet Lt. Mickey Cochrane's star service nine at Cleveland's Municipal Stadium tomorrow night, the boys in the uniforms of Uncle Sam's fighting forces are the winners. Commissioner K. M. Landis of baseball said he expected $100,000 would be realized from the 50,000 admissions here and much more at Cleveland, where 80,000 can be accommodated. Proceeds of the Cleveland show will also be shared by the Army and Navy Relief Funds.

This is baseball's first big scale effort to lend a financial hand to the war cause, yet it is only the beginning. As time goes on, more assistance will be forthcoming from the men who conduct the national pastime around the big league circuit, which is the way it should be. Steps already are being taken to make the approaching World Series a source of revenue for the boys in the service. The sale of war stamps and bonds is pressed here and at Cleveland.

N. L. Pitching

But getting back to the Polo Grounds game—while waiting for the start of this annual mid-summer classic, which was to finish under Horace Stoneham's lights, critics suspected that the same A. L. offensive power which had won six of the previous contests might have difficulty getting a foothold this time.

There was Mort Cooper, with 11 wins, four losses and six shutouts; Whit Wyatt, at eight and two; Claude Passeau, at 12 and five, and Ray Starr also at 12 wins on the N. L. mound, plus Vander Meer, Walters and Melton. As Bobby Feller no longer hurls for the American side, the Nationals are conceded a comfortable margin on the rubber—a top-heavy factor in any one ball game. This supposedly superior National pitching had let the so-called experts down before, but there seemed sound basis for the hurling edge today.

Williams Anxious

American League pregame confidence is based on the stout bludgeons of Joe Gordon, Bobby Doerr, Ted Williams, Joe Di Maggio and Rudy York. Newcomers Les Fleming and Stan Spence, too, are highly regarded as potential heroes. It was Williams, you no doubt remember, who climaxed the winning A. L. ninth inning rally a year ago at Briggs Stadium, Detroit. Ever since the teams were announced, Ted has been anxious to take aim at the Polo Grounds stands, which are short at the foul lines.

National Leaguers scoffed at the Americans' claim of power, pointing to Pete Reiser, Johnny Mize, Joe Medwick and Ernie Lombardi as leaders of a group also capable of penetrating the stands under Coogan's Bluff. Back again is Arky Vaughan, who seemingly had beaten the A. L. by himself in 1941, until young Williams came through in the ninth. There, too, is Mel Ott, who knows the tricky shadows of the Polo Grounds better than any man now playing ball.

Briefs . . . It was understood that N. L. managers had been asked not to use any All-Star pitchers in week-end games, but Cooper, Walters and Melton all started . . . In case of a postponement, today's game will be played tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 . . . The Cooper brothers, Mort and Walker, represent the first active brother battery in All-Star history . . . Wes and Rick Ferrell were picked one year, but neither saw service . . . Vaughan and Elliott, N. L. third basemen, were on the squad last season, but the former as a shortstop and the latter as an outfielder . . . Familiar faces missing are Jimmie Foxx and Joe Cronin . . . The veteran Ray Starr joined the group when Paul Derringer was injured yesterday . . . Barlick and Ballafant are the N. L. umpires, with McGowan and Stewart representing the A. L.

Figures, Facts All-Star Game

By the Associated Press

New York, July 6

Facts and figures on tonight's 10th annual Major League All-Star baseball game:

Teams—Squads of 25 players from National and American League clubs, selected by the managers.

Place—Polo Grounds (National League home team).

Time—6:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)

Probable attendance, 50,-000.

Prize—Winner plays All-Star Army and Navy team at Cleveland tomorrow.

Receipts — First $100,000 from the two games will go to baseball equipment fund for service men; all in excess will go to Army and Navy Relief Funds.

Postponement—In the event of postponement, Major League game will be played at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday and service game on Wednesday night.

Broadcast—Both games by Mutual Broadcasting System.

Results of previous games—American League won 6; National League won 3.

Results of 1941 game—American League won, 7 to 5.

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DOMINION

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League
Newark 12-8, Montreal 5-6.
Jersey City 5-5, Baltimore 1-4 (second game, 11 innings).
Buffalo 6-3, Rochester 1-4.
Toronto 1, Syracuse 0.

American Association
Indianapolis 9-4, Louisville 6-3.
Toledo 6-4, Columbus 3-8.
St. Paul 4-5, Minneapolis 3-4 (second game, 11 innings).
Kansas City 12-0, Milwaukee 7-2.

Pacific Coast League
Hollywood 4-0, Seattle 1-2.
San Diego 4-1, Los Angeles 3-2.
San Francisco 8-5, Portland 4-0.
Sacramento 7-7, Oakland 5-2.

Southern Association
New Orleans 9-1, Chattanooga 2-5.
Memphis 11-5, Knoxville 10-1.
Little Rock 11-6, Nashville 3-1.
Birmingham 5-1, Atlanta 4-2 (second game, 10 innings).

Eastern League
Albany 1-4, Binghamton 0-3.
Hartford 3-3, Springfield 1-2.
Scranton 3-3, Elmira 0-0.
Williamsport 4-2, Wilkes-Barre 1-3.

Texas League
Tulsa 16-6, Oklahoma City 2-5.
Fort Worth 9-6, Dallas 3-0.
Shreveport at Houston, postponed.
Beaumont at San Antonio, postponed.

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Navy Relief Fund Is Large Winner

By the Associated Press

New York, July 6

Although Don Budge won the professional tennis title from Bobby Riggs last Saturday the big winner, from a financial standpoint, was the Navy Relief Fund.

The fund received approximately $4,700 from the eight-day tournament. Budge, who also teamed with Bobby Riggs to win the doubles crown, received only $350. Riggs' share was $270.

Best Talent Tunes Up For Big Contest

CLEVELAND, July 6 (AP)—The best baseball talent in the Army and Navy got a final tune-up in a two-hour practice session today while waiting for the major leagues to decide on an opponent for them.

Under the managerial eye of Lieut. Gordon (Mickey) Cochrane of the Navy, a squad of 21 players climbed to razor-edge form for tomorrow night's game with the winner of the National-American All-Star game in New York.

To Decide Line-up

Cochrane's own boys, the men from the Great Lakes Training Station, have had the most practice together and form the nucleus of the squad, but the two-hour session today probably will decide the final line-up.

Lieut. George Earnshaw, former hurling ace of the Philadelphia Athletics, took time out from his coaching to predict the outcome of today's major league All-Star game in New York.

"I think the National League team will play against us, because their pitching looks better than the American's best," Earnshaw commented.

Pick Nationals

Bob Feller, former Cleveland fireballer, also picked the Nationals to win today. Said Rapid Robert: "I think the National Leaguers are a little better, but of course I hope the American team wins."

After his workout in the lake front stadium where he showed his speed last year, the 23-year-old Iowa farm boy said he felt in good condition.

Feller and Rigney

"I'm not concerned about my control, but my fast ball may not rise as quickly as it used to, and my curves may not break every time I want 'em to. We won't have the hitting when we face the all-star winners, but the stadium will help us a lot there," he said.

Feller or Johnny Rigney, late of the Chicago White Sox, probably will open the game. No pitcher will work more than five frames, Earnshaw said.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	50	26	.658	
Boston	46	30	.605	4
Cleveland	45	35	.562	7
Detroit	44	38	.537	9
St. Louis	37	41	.474	14
Chicago	31	44	.413	18½
Philadelphia	33	51	.393	21
Washington	29	50	.367	22½

Results July 4
New York 6, Boston 3.
Boston 6, New York 4.
St. Louis 8, Chicago 5.
St. Louis 8, Chicago 7. (13 inns).
Philadelphia 5, Washington 2.
Washington 12, Philadelphia 2.
Cleveland 10, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 3, Detroit 3. (Tie, 10 inns).

Results July 5
Washington 4, Boston 3.
Boston 5, Washington 0.
Chicago 14, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 13, Chicago 2.
Detroit 10, Cleveland 1.
Cleveland 5, Detroit 1.
Philadelphia 5, New York 4.
New York 4, Philadelphia 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Brooklyn	52	21	.712	
St. Louis	43	29	.597	8½
Cincinnati	41	34	.547	12
New York	40	37	.519	14
Chicago	38	41	.481	17
Pittsburgh	34	40	.459	18½
Boston	34	47	.420	22
Philadelphia	21	54	.280	32

Results July 4
New York 11, Boston 5.
New York 3, Boston 2.
Cincinnati 2, Pittsburgh 0.
Brooklyn 14, Philadelphia 0.
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 4.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 5.
St. Louis 9, Chicago 3.

Results July 5
Boston 6, Brooklyn 5.
Brooklyn 2, Boston 1.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 3.
St. Louis 11, Chicago 6.
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 3.
Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 2.
Philadelphia 3, New York 2.
Philadelphia 5, New York 3.

Hole-in-One Contest

NEW YORK, July 4 (AP)—Capt. Robert T. Jones of Mitchel Field, more widely known as Golfer Bob Jones, was scheduled to launch a "hole in one" tourney at 10 municipal courses today. Golfers were to pay 50 cents each for one attempt to sink an ace, with all receipts going to USO. The meet extends to 250 other courses in the Metropolitan area on July 18.

Now Serving Service Team

Associated Press

Mickey Greets His Players

At the Great Lakes, Ill., Naval Training Station, Lieut. Gordon (Mickey) Cochrane (second from right) welcomes the former major league baseball stars who are scheduled to play for the service team in Cleveland July 7 against the winner of the major league all-star game in New York this evening. Lieut. George Earnshaw, right, will help direct the servicemen. Left to right: Morrie Arnovich, Fort Lewis, Wash., Army; Bob Feller, Norfolk, Va., Navy; Johnny Sturm, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Army; Mickey Harris, Panama Canal Zone, Army, and Cecil Travis, Camp Wheeler, Ga., Army.

Unique Summer Ski Tourney Closes Competitive Season

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—California's unique summer tournament on the snow-covered slopes of Mount Lassen brought to a successful close the 1942 national ski competitive season with Miss Cacci Henck of the University of California and Bobby Blatt of Stanford making a clean sweep of the major events in their respective divisions. Over 1,000 persons went to Lassen National Park to see the interesting tourney and so well laid out was the course that they were able to view both the start and the finish from the same place on the slopes.

Tournament officials claim that this is the longest straight down-mountain course in the United States with the area on the sheer east face of the mountain having a drop-off of over 2,000 feet of vertical distance. This year the original course was modified and the east face was run as a single schuss. Only two competitors (and they were two of the youngest in the race—Brynhild Grasmoen and Bill Cuthbert) completed the course without at least one spill and each finished second in his particular event.

Easy Victor

Miss Henck was an easy victor in the down-mountain run but only defeated Miss Grasmoen by nine-tenths of a second in the slalom while Bobby Blatt completed a very successful season with two brilliant performances which gave him first place in both events by a very wide margin. Jim Easton of the U. S. Navy annexed the prize (a war bond) for the fastest time by a sailor and Capt. Fred Kelly captured the award for the best performance by a representative of the U. S. Air Corps.

Results:

Down-mountain — (Men) — Bobby Blatt, 1:32.2; Bill Cuthbert, 1:45.0; Bob Hirschkind, 2:01.2; Bob Staeger, 2:05.2; Wally Roth, 2:12.1; Bill Sigal, 2:16.1.

(Women)—Cacci Henck, 1:25.4; Brynhild Grasmoen, 1:38.3; Tora Anderson, 2:13.3; Peggy Taylor, 2:47.2; Barbara Germain, 3:32.2.

Dual slalom—(Men)—Bobby Blatt, 79.8; Bircumshaw, 83.2; Cuthbert, 84.4; Roth, 85.0; Sigal, 88.3; Staeger, 90.8.

(Women)—Cacci Henck, 90.7; Brynhild Grasmoen, 91.6; Peggy Taylor, 118.3.

Other excellent performances in the closing days of the 1942 season were Miss Henck's victories in the Silver Belt tournament at the Sugar Bowl near Norden, the California State championship (in which she won the slalom, downhill and combined) and a number of lesser events; Bobby Blatt's victory in the Far West Kandahar on Mount Hood, which he won from Don Amick of the Washington Ski Club by a single point; Shirley McDonald's victory in the women's division of the same event; Chris Schwarzenbach's repeat victory in the Silver Belt tourney in 1:22.0—17.8/10 secs. faster than his winning time in 1941; and Stanford's team victory in the Vanderbilt Memorial meet by a nine-point margin over the University of California.

Bobby Blatt's triumph in the Mount Lassen summer tournament was a fine reward for his persistence as he was beaten in the same event in 1940 by Hannes Schroll and in 1941 by another European champion, Sig Engl. Especially pleasing to California ski officials were the excellent performances of the younger generation of skiers such as Brynhild Grasmoen, Bill Cuthbert, the brothers Sigal and the nine and 11-year-old Ramsey boys (Allan and Bob), who amazed the spectators with their skill in the slalom event.

Stanford alumni and undergraduates are happy over the success of their 1942 golf and tennis teams, the victories being especially appreciated as no money had been set aside by the Board of Athletic Control to send any of the athletes to the various national collegiate championships. This situation naturally met with disfavor and with President Ray Lyman Wilbur heading the list of voluntary contributors and Jack Rice of The Olympic Club guaranteeing to make up whatever was necessary, the needed amount was collected.

Spurred on by this display of confidence the Stanford golfers tied for first place with Louisiana State College in the national collegiate team championship and Frank Tatam Jr., gave Stanford its first triumph in the individual championship; Ted Schroeder won the singles titles from teammate Larry Dee in the national collegiate tennis tournament and this pair defeated the other members of the Stanford team—Jim Wade and Emery Neale—for the doubles title. As Stanford won the national collegiate basketball championship earlier this year, this sequence of victories gave Stanford its most successful spring-summer season of all time.

Another Stanford item of interest was the announcement that the appointment of Marchy Schwartz as head football coach was decided upon because of his knowledge of the T formation. Schwartz thought that the present freshman coach, Harry Shipkey, had well-earned the position and would have been well satisfied to act as assistant but the Board of Athletic Control was of the opinion that Schwartz would achieve the greater results and be more likely to carry on the great work of the past two seasons.

H. Archie Richardson.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Year Ago Today

60,948 spectators jammed Yankee Stadium to watch Joe Di Maggio belt out six hits in double-header and extend hitting streak to 48 games.

Three Years Ago

Alice Marble, U. S., gained Wimbledon tennis semifinals by defeating Mrs. Hilda Krahwinkle Sperling, 6-0, 6-0.

Five Years Ago

Horton Smith, Joplin, Mo., pro, won medal in British open golf championship with 36-hole total of 138. Gene Sarazen next with 141.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

New York—Don Budge crushed Bobby Riggs, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2, for National Pro Tennis title. The two combined later to defeat Frank Kovacs and Bruce Barnes, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2, for doubles title.

Montclair N. J.—Bob Odman, University of Washington junior, relied on forehand drives to defeat Dick Bender, Princeton, 6—3, 6—2, for eastern intercollegiate tennis title.

Teaneck, N. J.—Al Blozis, Georgetown University graduate, exceeded world record by tossing 12-pound shot 62ft. 3in., surpassing by 2¾ inches the mark set by Jack Torrance of L. S. U. seven years ago. Officials said the ring used yesterday was not of regulation size and would bar acceptance of Blozis' mark as the world record.

Stockholm—Gunnar Hagg shattered world two-mile record by reaching tape in 8:47.8, slicing eight and two-tenths seconds from the listed mark of Miklos Szabo. It was the young Swede's second world record breaking achievement in three days, having traveled mile in 4:06.2 on Wednesday. Listed standard for mile is 4:06.6.

Montclair, N. J.—Victor Seixas, University of North Carolina, defeated Irving Dorfman, Yale, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, for Eastern Intercollegiate freshman net crown.

Fall River, Mass. — Lieut. Joe McCluskey, U. S. Navy, won National A. A. U. 15-kilometer run, sprinting last furlong to reach finish in 51:29.

Philadelphia—John P. Connolly, a ballet dancer, successfully defended his national senior A. A. U. 15,000-meter walking title over the scorched pavements of South Philadelphia. New York Civic Opera Company dancer, representing the New York Athletic Club, walked the approximately 9¼ miles in one hour, 18 minutes, 56.4 seconds.

Monroe, Wis.—The Monroe team won the title in the Golden Jubilee National Turnfest of the Swiss American Gymnastic Association here. The Monroe squad scored 145.029 points while the Cleveland Juniors scored 145.527. The Cleveland boys were not eligible for men's division title honors, however, because no member of the team is over 16. The Pittsburgh women's team won the championship in that division with 144 points.

Detroit—The Host Ecorse, Mich., Boat Club made a sweep of championships in the Central States Rowing Regatta by winning the senior title with 61 points, the same total that clinches junior honors for the club in opening events. Competing for the first time under Jim Rice, in his 50th year as crew coach, Ecorse outdistanced six other team competitors in senior events on the Detroit River.

South Carolina Grid Staff Cut

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP)—The University of South Carolina will head into a tough football schedule this fall with a staff of two instead of five coaches to curtail expenses.

Head Coach Rex Enright will have Frank Johnson as assistant. Former Assistant Charlie Treadway and Ted Twomey have left for the Navy, and the fifth man, Ted Petoskey, has gone into baseball. Grid opponents will include Tennessee, North Carolina, Clemson, and The Citadel.

Probable All-Star Line-Ups

By the Associated Press

American League Player, club, position	National League Player, club, position
Boudreau, Cleveland, ss	Brown, St. Louis, 2b
Henrich, New York, rf	Vaughan, Brooklyn, 3b
Williams, Boston, lf	Reiser, Brooklyn, cf
J. Di Maggio, New York, cf	Mize, New York, 1b
York, Detroit, 1b	Ott, New York, rf
Gordon, New York, 2b	Medwick, Brooklyn, lf
Keltner, Cleveland, 3b	Owen, Brooklyn, c
Tebbetts, Detroit, c	Miller, Boston, ss
Chandler, New York, p	Passeau, Chicago, p

(Chandler has won nine games, lost two; Passeau won 12, lost 5.)

Umpires—Lee Ballanfant and Al Barlick, National League; William McGowan and Ernest Stewart, American League.

In the Dugout with Rumill

All-Star Heroes of Past

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—Before this paper reaches many of its readers, the 10th annual All-Star drama will have unfolded at the Polo Grounds. New names will have been added to the already lengthy hero list. It might be a pitcher, it might be an infielder or outfielder, or possibly someone who walked up to the plate in the pinch with the bases jammed and slapped one where a fielder could not get it.

However, at this advance hour it is apparent that the men who this year are playing for the service mens' Bat and Ball Fund at the home of the New York Giants will have to be good to out-shine top performers of the past. All of the nine previous mid-summer classics produced memorable big moments.

Hubbell Star

Thinking back over the years, two names loom in heavy type—Carl Hubbell and Ted Williams. In the 1934 game, also at the Polo Grounds, "Square Pants" gave one of the most sensational exhibitions of clutch pitching in the history of the old national pastime. With two men on base in the first inning, he struck out Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig and Jimmie Foxx in succession. An inning later he got Al Simmons and Joe Cronin the same way—five of the greatest hitters of all time without a break. After Cronin, he also fanned Lefty Gomez, although that hardly came under the heading of an accomplishment. It was not Hub's fault that the American League finally won the game, 9-7.

There were two out in the last of the ninth at Briggs Stadium last year when Williams drove one of Claude Passeau's fast balls against the front of the upper deck in right field. Joe Di Maggio and Joe Gordon were on base at the time, making the final tally Americans 7, Nationals 5. Travis played the unsung hero role by breaking up a potential game-ending double play a moment before. Ted thereby took the play away from Arky Vaughan, who had previously hit a pair of homers for the Nationals.

West Homered

Four-baggers were the climax drives in two other classics. Back in 1933, when the All-Star Game was inaugurated at Comiskey Park, Babe Ruth hit one out of the place with a man on, giving the A. L. a 4-2 edge. The Bambino also made a circus catch of a Chick Hafey smash that was labeled for extra bases. In the '40 game at St. Louis Max West, a last-minute selection by Manager Bill McKechnie, tagged Red Ruffing for a homer in the first inning with Vaughan and Billy Herman on. That was the summer McKechnie called on five pitchers—Derringer, Walters, Wyatt, French and Hubbell—and blanked the A. L., 4-0.

Bob Feller stole the spotlight in '39 at Yankee Stadium. The young Cleveland fireball ace walked into the battle with three on and only one out, forced Vaughan to hit into a double play, and blanked the N. L. the rest of the way. Bob's yield was one hit in 3⅔ innings, with the final score, 3-1 for his side.

Vander Meer First

In '38, N. L. hurling had taken charge of the situation. By shutting out the Americans with a lone safety in the first three innings, Johnny Vander Meer became the No. 1 rookie hurler to get credit for an All-Star win, 4-1. Bill Lee and Mace Brown helped him, at Crosley Field. The Yankees dominated the '37 clash at Griffith Stadium, won by the A. L., 8-3. Gehrig drove in four runs, Red Rolfe a pair and Bill Dickey another. Gomez was the winning pitcher. Joe Medwick came up with four hits for the losers.

Dizzy Dean was the color figure at Braves Field in '36, a game which attracted a disappointing 25,556 crowd. The Cardinal hurler contributed no-hit ball for the three opening frames, and after Hubbell and Lon Warneke had finished up the tally favored the Nationals, 4-3. The '35 show at Municipal Stadium, Cleveland saw Gomez hold the older circuit off with three hits and one run through the first six innings, before the three-inning limit was written into the rules. As the final tally was 4-1, Foxx gave the A. L. nine all the runs it needed when he homered off Bill Walker with Gehrig on base.

Gomez remains top hurler in classic play, with a three and one record. Charley Gehringer gave the boys something to shoot at when he batted a cool .500—10 out of 20—in the first six games. Billy Herman has done .458 and had a chance to up that average today. Vaughan's pace for six contests was an even .400.

Sports Around the Hub

Mayor Holds His Field Day

What has now become practically a Boston institution—Mayor Tobin's annual Field Day for the benefit of the city's underprivileged school children—got under way shortly after noon at Braves Field today before a crowd large enough to insure the event of success.

The spacious National League Park was the scene of a solid six hours of entertainment, beginning with a band concert by three different bands and due to close with the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." In between were sandwiched two baseball games, an old-time vaudeville show, a drill exhibition, and a one-mile run, featuring the leading racers of this section.

Dodds to Run

The mile run was scheduled to headline the appearance of Gil Dodds, the National A. A. U. 1,500-meter champion and record holder, who last Saturday won the mile by a country mile at the Fourth of July Meet at Franklin Field. His opponents today were named as Bill Ambrose, State scholastic champion; Francis Kelley, N. E. A. A. A. U. one and one-half mile champion; John Sheehan, undefeated schoolboy miler; George Brown of Belmont; George Pike of Saugus, and Bob Carroll of Northeastern.

All the proceeds realized will be used to give Boston's underprivileged school children hot lunches, milk, and other advantages for which the city cannot allot funds legally.

The State singles tennis championships moved along smoothly at Longwood Cricket Club over the week end to pairings today as follows: in singles, Paul Guibord, No. 2, was to meet Al Everts, No. 8; Bob Freedman, No. 4, was to play E. Andrews; and R. Sorlien was to face Don Manchester; and in doubles Hunter and Goodwin, No. 2 were paired against Everts and Manchester, No. 3, and Stitt and Guibord, No. 1, were matched with Freedman and Rowbotham, No. 4.

Week-end big league games locally saw the Red Sox drop two out of three to the Yankees, then split a double-header at Washington, leaving Joe Cronin four games out of first place in the A. L. at the halfway mark in the season; and the Braves dropping three in a row at New York before dividing a twin bill with the Dodgers here yesterday . . . Joe Dobson blanked the Senators yesterday, 5-0, after Buck Newsom had beaten Dick Newsome in the opener . . . It was Joe's second win over that club within five days . . . Tex Hughson accounted for the Yankee victory, his eighth against three losses . . . Jim Tobin's seventh win and second straight game over Brooklyn yesterday, 6-5 . . . No regularly scheduled big league games until Thursday . . . On that day the Red Sox open a home stand against the West.

Rather eclipsing Gil Dodds' mile win at Franklin Field Saturday was Richard (Boo) Morcom's shattering of all New England records for the high jump. The New Hampshire boy, who jumps with one shoe on and one shoe off, cleared the bar at 6-7¼, a full inch higher than he had ever gone before in competition. In addition Boo won the broad jump with a leap of 23-4½.

Ted Bishop came home in front for the seventh time this season in M. G. A. competitions Saturday, when he scored a 68 at Pine Brook Valley to lead a field of 90 by four strokes. This was the lanky Woodlander's fourth victory in this event in the past five years. It still remains a mystery, though, as to why Ted did not do better in the recent State open at Oyster Harbors. He went there on the heels of a fine 72 at the tough Ponkapoag course in Canton, and now turns in a 68 at the Weston club. Yet at Oyster Harbors he was 74-70-73-76—293, only one round of which was under par of 72. He was low amateur, to be sure, but still he was fifth in the tournament. His many supporters feel he could have and should have done better.

Carl Callahan, Indianapolis sporting goods man, collected 477 rubber bladders from discarded footballs and basketballs, and turned them over to the scrap rubber drive.

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Now That They Have Gone Away to Camp How Wise a Parent Are You?

In 2 Parts—Part 1

By Clarence Arthur Shaffer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The last name-tape has been sewed on, the trunk and duffel-bag have been shipped, the special train or bus has pulled out with many wavings of handkerchiefs and shouted boodbyes, and you turn back toward an empty home with mingled emotions and a long view into the days ahead. The question naturally rises: What part have you in the eight weeks camping experience into which your child has just entered?

You have heard it said that there is a current feeling among camp and school people that parents are the most difficult problem with which they have to contend in modern education. You hear it said: "There are no problem children; there are only problem parents." How may you meet this challenge and escape that label this summer?

As a first step, let us achieve a camping point of view. Last spring, when you began to think about a suitable summer's experience for your child, you interviewed various zealous camp directors, listened to a recital of their objectives, and vicariously thrilled over the programs they offered as yards and yards of colored film unfolded before your eyes the hight lights of a previous summer's camping.

Camping Part Of Education

You became aware that camping is a highly organized branch of modern education; that highly trained, consecrated educators participate in this activity every summer because they believe that camping offers advantages which by force of circumstances can be offered urban children in no other way. You saw that organized camping is as truly a part of education as academic schooling.

You finally chose the camp which you believed would give to your child the peculiar training and development that you want him to have, and you have turned him over to the staff of this camp for eight weeks. Now you wonder just what values he will actually derive from the summer, or you are concerned that these professional people may not handle your child as well as you would have supervised his vacation had he been with you?

Let us remind ourselves that the majority of camp directors are trained educators who are aware of the laws of learning, the educational aspects of group living, and the manner of thinking of the boys and girls entrusted to their care. They never forget that a growing child has a rhythm of growth and development that must be supported by a definite rhythm in program and schedule during the summer, as well as in the winter. Let us face the fact that year after year a few well-meaning, but misguided or ignorant parents, rob their programs of much that the individual child might receive, and arouse feelings of regret and even annoyance in the trained counselors who see what the child most needs.

What Kind Of Letters?

Your influence constructive or destructive during the next eight weeks involves various factors, among which are mail and visits. The most important moment of the day for the average camper is mail time. The mail he receives takes on an importance out of all proportion to the interest he shows in writing to others. You are going to have an opportunity to write excellent letters to your child; letters that he will read and reread and cram into his trunk to bring home; letters that will keep him aware of your continued interest and affection and confidence in him.

This son or daughter of yours is going to come home to you with a sense of appreciation of you and home such as he has never shown before if you do not fill your letters with evidences of self-pity, loneliness, and fear. Don't ask him if he is happy, well, putting on or taking off weight, participating in all the activities you wanted him to enjoy, making you proud or ashamed of his conduct. Take it for granted that he is having the time of his life. (You can ask these other questions of his counselor if they are not answered by his appearance and attitude when you visit him.) He will resent your taking the attitude that camp may not be all that he hoped, or that you do not have full confidence in his ability to be a good camper.

Aren't you being unfair if you tell him of plans for your own outings or vacation in a manner to make him wish that he were with you, or if you play up the visits of relatives or friends so that he feels that he should have been at home? A matter-of-fact mention of these things will interest him without disturbing his peace of mind.

Why tell him of your personal problems or trouble at home, or lonely pets, poor business, curtailed income, and items that involve his emotions? Many a camper wants to go home, or feels that he is selfish to enjoy camp when father or mother or grandparent is in trouble or need, and an entire summer can be spoiled by worry about something he can do nothing about.

In spite of all the efforts of his counselor, his letters to you may be inadequate and never tell you what you want to know, but if you are patient you will hear all these things much more colorfully next winter.

Every camp of which I know has provision for candy and sweets through the canteen or via the daily menu, and there is no sensible reason why you should send candy, fruit, or food to a camper. This unwise habit of outsiders develops in the camper a belief that the camp menu and canteen privileges are inadequate, and usually makes the child who does not receive these selfish mis-attentions envious or self-conscious.

But Remain Anonymous

If you wish to exhibit your interest in the camp, you may anonymously treat the entire camp or a division through the Director, or provide some bit of equipment which the camp needs. When one treats a cabin group or his own child, is he not indulging his own wish for recognition, and putting other parents at a disadvantage in their sons' eyes?

Allied to the candy evil is the thoughtless or unfair parent who encloses a dollar with his letter or gives it to his child when visiting, instead of depositing all spending money to his child's account in the camp bank. Money burns holes in children's pockets and when illicitly possessed has created some unpleasant problems for camp counselors.

Part 2 will run in the Education Page tomorrow.

Courtesy of Camp Cotuit

If your child has gone to camp for the summer, you as a parent can be a constructive or destructive influence on him according to the way you make use of your opportunities for contacts with him. For example, what sort of letters shall you write to him? And when you visit camp, what kind of visitor will you be? There is the matter of sending food, too. And there are other matters. In the accompanying article which runs in two parts, Part 2 appearing tomorrow, Mr. Shaffer, out of many years as a camp director and administrator, tells parents how they can be most helpful in aiding their children to get the most out of the camp experience.

Swiss School Children Owners Of National Shrines

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Swiss school children became in 1859 the most distinguished real estate owners in their land. For the sum of 55,000 francs, centime for centime collected among themselves, they had bought the historic Rütli, whose further existence as a patriotic shrine was at that time endangered by a hotel enterprise.

On this placid meadow, beneath the crags of the Seelisberg, the three pioneer Confederates of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, each accompanied by ten faithful followers, assembled on the night of November 7, 1307, and renewed the first solemn compact made between their people on August 1, 1291, at Brunnen, on the opposite shore of the lake, to stand together against their Austrian oppressors for mutual safety and liberty. That memorable meeting resulted in the birth of the Swiss Republic and today three clear springs mark the spot where the three pioneers of Swiss Independence are said to have stood.

After acquiring the Rütli, the Swiss school children turned the property over to the Confederation and it stands now under the protection and management of the Swiss Society for the Safeguarding of National Shrines, which erected the present, well-known Rütlihaus just above the nook where the springs emerge.

School Tours

The Rütli is yearly the goal of thousands of Swiss school children who on carefully planned sightseeing tours through their beauteous home country are first of all led to the nation's shrines of liberty. Grown-ups, too, enjoy visiting this sacred haunt again and again, so that the children's purchase of this meadow will forever remain a fruitful patriotic investment.

In the year 1935, in order to protect another historic site from desecration, the Swiss school children bought the tract of land which is traversed by the Hollow Road. This ancient thoroughfare is between Küssnacht, on the lake of Lucerne, and Immensee, on the lake of Zug, and Tell's Chapel, first mentioned in the sixteenth century, stands at its upper end. In this short, narrow lane, William Tell, the master archer, spelled finis to Gessler's exploits, soon after the storied apple-shooting scene at Altdorf and his subsequent escape from the tyrant's boat at Tellsplatte.

On both sides of the Hohle Gasse grow stately beeches whose crowns form a perfect cathedral ceiling. However, the ever increasing automobile traffic began to have detrimental effects on the stately old trees and it became apparent that a modern detour road for such traffic would have to be built if the Hohle Gasse, as a shrine, was to be spared.

Enthusiastic Support

As public funds were not available in a sufficient amount, the Swiss school children were inspired by the publishing house of Ringier & Co., at Zofingen, Argovie, to organize a special Hohle Gasse collection among themselves. The publishers promised an appropriate souvenir card to each child contributing at least 20 centimes. The suggestion received enthusiastic response. A total of 103,000 francs was collected, of which 35,000 francs covered the purchase of the land, and the balance was given towards the construction cost of the new road.

In a patriotic festival before the Hohle Gasse — Tell's Chapel — grown-ups and school children assembled from many parts upon the conclusion of this "Hohle Gasse drive," and two years later another happy celebration marked the completion of the whole project. A mere path, with huge rocks on either side, leads once more from Küssnacht to the chapel, while everyday traffic now proceeds over the new highway.

New Values For A New World

If we want to develop new values for a new world, there must be a new and imaginative teaching of literature in the school. These challenging records of how men and women have searched for a satisfying and creative way of life are needed now more than ever. The tremendous current emphasis on science and technical fields needs the tempering and the guideposts which only literature or philosophy can give. This means that teachers of literature must assess their methods to discover if they are really developing a love of good books. It also means that society will have to change its opinion that one good football coach who teaches a little social studies on the side is worth as much consideration in the school budget as two or three good literature teachers.

EDGAR DALE
In Ohio State News Letter

Summer Story Hour With Our Neighborhood Children

Family Forum
Homemade Vacations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

What to do, when the mercury registers ninety, and you and your children are spending the summer months at home? You are eager to keep the children quiet, particularly through the hottest part of the day. And every mother knows that this is well nigh impossible unless the youngsters are happily occupied.

One mother solved this problem successfully by reading aloud to the children. She announced to the neighborhood at large that she would read aloud each day for an hour directly following the luncheon period.

She chose this post-luncheon hour for several reasons. First, the tiny tots would be having their midday naps then, and thus be "out of the way." Again, the older children would be quietly occupied during the nap time, thereby insuring peaceful undisturbed sleep for the littler ones. And, too, the noon hours bring the most intense heat.

It was a new experience for many of the children, this business of being read to, and it met with immediate favor. Boys and girls alike, teen-age youngsters, would congregate a few moments before the appointed hour and wait patiently. Sometimes, the group would stretch out on the lawn under the trees. Or if the screened veranda was favored with a cooling breeze, they'd sit on cushions in a circle on the floor. And rainy weather found them indoors in the basement playroom. The girls generally brought their knitting or other handwork. Many of the boys, eager to have busy fingers, too, formed the habit of whittling (oh, so quietly!) with their jackknives during the story hour.

Travel books, biographies, and fiction for the teenager received rapt attention. As the final chapters of one book were reached, the children would hold a discussion, and decide what next they'd like to hear. Book lists procured at the library and book shops were given consideration. Also the short book reviews clipped from magazines. The mother guided them gently and tactfully in their choice of books, but the final decision remained with the group. A vote, in true parliamentary fashion, was then taken, and the majority won.

It was natural that the children found the subject matter (of their own choosing!) all absorbing, and they were completely fascinated by the softly modulated voice and expressive reading of the mother. Consequently, at the end of the hour, the boys and girls always clamored for more. But the mother was wise enough to stop at the end of the period. Sixty minutes of attentive concentration is enough to expect of a youngster (or adult either). And sixty minutes of interested listening by an adolescent is proof positive that the youth is genuinely entertained!

(Mrs.) D. C. D.

The Family Forum would be glad to hear from more of you as to how you enrich the summer experience for your family's stay-at-home vacation.

But It Oughtn't To Take a War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Richmond, Va.

Nearly all of Virginia's counties and cities will return to the employment of married women teachers this fall to meet a wartime shortage of younger, unmarried school-ma'ams, a survey of the 110 division superintendents attending the summer conference at the Hotel John Marshall here revealed.

Only 12 division superintendents said they would retain their restrictions against the married women.

New President of Wofford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Spartanburg, S. C.

Dr. Henry Nelson Snyder, for the past 40 years president of Wofford College, has resigned, and the board of trustees has named Dr. Walter Kirkland Greene, Professor of English and Dean of Undergraduate Education at Duke University, Durham, N. C., since 1928, as his successor.

Like Dr. Snyder, Dr. Greene has had a distinguished career in both the fields of education and religion. He has served as a member of the Methodist General Conference, is lay reader of the North Carolina Conference, and was on the same joint committee with Dr. Snyder that selected the present modern hymn book of the church. At present Dr. Greene is a member of the Methodist Educational Senate, the church group that sets the standards for the more than 150 Methodist educational institutions.

Wofford's new president is an alumnus of the college. He is a member of the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education, Southern Association of Schools and Colleges, the group that fixes the standards among colleges and universities of the Southern states. Recent years have seen him acting as chief official representative of Duke University at educational gatherings in all parts of the country.

Snively

It's Fun to Make Things

And it can be educational, too. A long period of quiet work on the part of small boys is an achievement, you will grant! A school which approaches the field of education as living material, making natural use of all the arts and crafts, of community contacts, of trips and the world around, is likely to prove that even small boys can be enthusiastic pupils, ready to work quietly at tasks which absorb them and which at the same time are highly educational. These youngsters are at the Bement School, in Old Deerfield, Mass., which provides elementary school work for boys and girls, boarding or country day plan, and prides itself on its homelike, informal atmosphere.

Reading With the Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The art of reading to children is as simple and natural as laughing with them or loving them. All you have to do is to forget yourself by putting all you are into the reading.

Are you naturally a dramatic person with lots of verve and action? Make your reading correspond to that nature. You can have fun with dramatic pauses and changes of voice. You can whisper or shout if you will let yourself go. Are you naturally a person who takes things quietly? Then key your reading to this sort of expression.

Someone who made a study of story telling found that children were enthralled with two tellers of tales of opposite temperaments. For one they had delighted enthusiasm and for the other the tribute of absolute silence.

For those of us whose audience will be our own family, a combination of each method is probably the most effective. You gather your family about you, preferably in a big chair or davenport where you can hold a child or two and where the book's lovely pictures may be seen. You don't have to explain a thing. The story is in the hands of artist author and artist illustrator. You start to read and you forget there is any method. You only enjoy the story and the reading takes care of itself.

Then this is important! Read regularly with the children. Let the reading become, say, part of the evening schedule. One family does this. The evening meal and bath time are early enough to allow reading fun before song and prayer end the day.

Theodore Roosevelt is said to have read three quarters of an hour every day to his children. He was accounted a fairly busy man! You and I ought to be able to achieve time, too.

There is, however, one word of caution which experienced educators would give us. Be sure you do not make out of your child a person who is too lazy to read for himself. Constantly you need to encourage independent reading on his part. Let him read his own books to you at times, even if they seem to you childish and dull. Get him to read other books along lines of the ones you are all reading together. Be sure that you don't feed him so much rich fare that the books he is able to read for himself seem foolish to him. Teachers sometimes can't get a child to learn to read because he is read to so much at home he feels no need of it and the primary books bore him.

But if you do it wisely you will discover in it a lovely end to a busy day. It brings your children close around you. It gives you an opportunity to watch and appreciate their mental and spiritual unfoldments as well as their physical developments and activities. You will find that the experience will deepen into one of the richest and most fruitful you have ever encountered.

Pre-Aviation Courses

Pre-aviation and pre-Navy courses in mathematics and science, secretarial courses to train women as replacements for persons drawn into the armed forces or war production, and studies in nutrition for parents will be among new studies offered in New York City schools this summer.

School Life

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Parents Please Note
THE EDUCATION PAGE
of The Christian Science Monitor every Tuesday and Saturday carries advertisements of reliable schools and colleges. If you are considering a school for your son or daughter, why not consult the Monitor?

For Children

Emmy Meets the Sea

A "Once Upon a Time" Story

By Margery Bianco
With Pictures by Margaret Platt

Chris and Emmy and Nanny were going to the seaside for a month. Mama had written about lodgings, and it was all arranged.

The two little girls stood at the window, watching for the cab that was to take them to the station. They wore their straw hats because it was summer, and blue serge coats buttoned up with brass buttons because their coats wouldn't go into the trunk and so they had to wear them.

Last night they had lain awake long after the light was turned out, until Nanny came upstairs and said, "There'll be no going anywhere, for anybody, unless you stop your chattering and go to sleep."

Chris said, "Here it is!"

The cab drew up at the gate, a creaking four-wheeler, with Lizzie's white cap showing through the window, for Lizzie had been sent to fetch it from the cab-rank on the corner. "And be sure you choose a steady horse," Mama had called after her.

The horse looked steady enough. He waited, his head hanging down and his four legs planted squarely, while the driver fetched their trunk out and hoisted it, puffing and blowing, to the cab roof.

Mama said, "Now you're sure you've packed everything you need? And you've got money for the journey. Did you put Emmy's slippers in?"

"They're in the Gladstone bag, M-m."

"And you'll take good care of them both, Nanny, and don't let Emmy paddle unless you're sure the water is warm."

"I'll take good care of them, M-m, don't you worry," said Nanny.

Mama looked as if even at this last moment, with the cab at the door and all their luggage inside, she wasn't quite sure about letting them go. But Papa was waiting; he hurried Chris and Emmy into the cab and sat down between them. Nanny took the front seat and they were off, with Mama and Lizzie waving at them from the front door, on the long drive to the railway station.

A Fidgety Time

The old brown horse trotted so slowly that Chris felt sure they would be late, and the train would have started without them. But it hadn't. It was standing there in the station, smoke puffing from the engine.

Papa went off to buy their tickets while Chris and Emmy fidgeted on the long platform. This time they were sure the train would go without them.

Papa appeared, not hurrying in the least. He had their tickets. He had a box of barley-sugar sticks, and two new shiny buckets and wooden spades, bought at the platform toy stall. Chris's bucket was blue and Emmy's red. He said, "Now you'll have something to dig with."

He gave half-a-crown to the guard, and the guard touched his gold-lace cap and locked the carriage door from the outside with a special key, so that no one else could get in, and when Papa kissed them goodbye he had to reach up and do it through the carriage window.

Leaving London

Then the guard waved his hand and blew his whistle and at once, as if Papa and the guard and the engine-driver had arranged it all between them, the train began to pull out.

Soon they were getting out of London. There were trees here and there; tall yellow sunflowers and currant bushes. Presently fields with sheep in them, and spotted cows grazing in deep grass.

The engine said tunkety-tunk, tunkety-tunk, tunkety-tunk. Telegraph poles and wires swooped and dipped outside the carriage window, racing with the train. Trees, cottages, hedges, whirled past and were gone.

Emmy held her spade and bucket in her lap. She wanted to have them all ready for the very first minute they reached the seaside. Presently she began to get sleepy. She nodded a bit, her nose bumped unexpectedly against the window glass and Nanny drew her back to cuddle down on the seat.

"Are we nearly there?" Chris asked.

Nanny took a breath, tugged at the tight little pocket hidden somewhere near her belt, and her watch came out with a pop.

"Three quarters of an hour more."

Salt Air

Chris was beginning to feel it a bit tiresome sitting up straight for so long against the red buttoned velvet of the carriage.

By and by the landscape began to change. There were wider stretches of meadow, bigger spaces of sky. Something new crept into the air, a strange freshness and tang. Even through the chink of the carriage window one could smell it, that first salty breath of the sea.

Chris sniffed.

"I can smell the sea! We're nearly there."

Gleams of water showed through the marsh and a big grey bird rose flapping, wheeled and circled in the air; the first sea gull.

Nanny looked at her watch again. She stood up carefully, not to disturb Emmy, and began to gather their bags together, the fat black Gladstone and the bulging hold-all with straps round it, and to reach Chris and Emmy's hats down from the netted rack overhead.

It was terrible how slowly the train dawdled now, picking its way across the marshes all shiny with sunset, stopping at one little station after another but none of them the right one, till dusk began to creep up and lights to twinkle here and there in cottage windows, before Nanny said, "Now, children—"

They were helped out, stood stiff-legged and bewildered, staring about them on the station platform, while their luggage was collected and a cab found, and everything at last stowed safely away.

The cab smelled of straw and ancient leather, like all seaside cabs; it creaked and jolted as the old white horse set out at a jog trot that was almost slower than walking, down a long cobbled street, round one corner and then another, the smell of the sea coming every minute stronger and stronger through the open window, till at last it drew up with a lurch before a lighted doorway.

"Are we nearly at the seashore?" Chris asked Nanny.

At Mrs. Perkins's

Mrs. Perkins, the landlady, was there to meet them with her white apron on, ready to help with the luggage, to hope the little girls had had a nice journey and would find everything just as they'd like it.

A tea-table all set with plates of thick bread and butter, blackberry jam and boiled shrimps, and a tall lamp with roses on the shade standing right in the middle on a crocheted mat of green and violet wool. Great pink-toothed sea shells on the mantelpiece and a picture of Queen Victoria, just like the one in the kitchen at home, hanging on a gilt frame over the sideboard.

Chris was allowed to eat ten shrimps and Emmy six, and Nanny showed them how to push head and tail together and then pull them suddenly apart, and there the whole shell came off, tickly legs and all, leaving the cool pink inside tasting of sea and salt-water.

Food always went to Emmy's head, and now she slid from her chair and began to rummage for the red bucket, buried somewhere under the pile of rugs and umbrellas on the sofa.

"I want to go to the beach," she cried. "I want to go to the beach and dig."

"But it's dark," said Chris. "You can't dig in the dark."

"First thing tomorrow morning—" Nanny began.

Emmy and the Sea

"I want to go now," Emmy said.

Her mouth began to tremble. She stood there clutching her red bucket. Nanny drew a long sigh.

"I suppose I could take you down now, just for a minute. But you'll have to put your coats on. And only for a minute, mind you. And you leave that bucket at home; you won't want it tonight."

But Emmy clung fast to her bucket. She might find a crab, and if she found a crab she would need the bucket to put it in. She hadn't brought that bucket all the way in her hand only to leave it at home the very first time they went to the beach.

It was quite dark outside. A damp cool breeze blew in their faces as they turned the street corner. From somewhere close at hand came a low steady roar and rumble.

Led by that sound they made their way along the street, across the parade and down a little flight of steps till they stood on the edge of the beach. Loose shingle crunched under their feet. There was a strong smell of tar and seaweed.

The little girls pressed close to Nanny, one on either side, staring out into the darkness.

At first they could see nothing. Then little by little Chris could make out a flash of white, here and there, as a wave crested and broke. The deep steady rumble of the surf seemed to grow louder and louder; it filled the darkness round them, it filled the whole world. It seemed to be drawing closer every moment, coming right up to where they stood.

All at once Emmy turned, burying her face in Nanny's skirts.

"I don't like it," she wailed. "I don't like it any more. I want to go home!"

(Another "Once Upon a Time" story will be published on the page For Children next Monday.)

How Can You Win a Book?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on the page For Children.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to ten years of age.

Your paper may be about any stories or articles you have read on either of The Christian Science Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write about anything at all that interests you. But do not send in summaries of books you have read.

Your paper may be about 150 words long—never more than 200 words. It should tell what you think about the stories you have read, or describe something you have seen or done. It should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision is final.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to: Peter White's Contest, Junior Department, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dance, Little Harebell!

The heath was hot and dry, and the harebell was very thirsty. She was much too thirsty to dance; she was even too thirsty to lift her head but drooped and drooped, feeling very sorry for herself.

The butterflies flitted around trying to comfort her, and the birds sang happy little songs telling her to cheer up and be brave, but the harebell didn't respond; she just drooped all the more.

When the wind heard about the unhappy flower he felt sure he could help her.

"She always dances when I am around," he told the butterflies and birds, and blew over the heath until he found the drooping harebell.

All the flowers on the heath began to dance, but the harebell stood motionless with her head bowed.

"I will make her lift her head," the sun assured the wind. "The flowers always look at me when I smile on them." And he shone brightly on the heath, and his rays reached the harebell. But she couldn't look at the sun and wilted more than ever in the heat.

At last the rain heard about the harebell.

The little blue flower was looking so faded that he hardly recognized her. "I will make you happy again," he promised. "I will give you a drink, and will wash your crumpled bonnet."

The rain fell gently and steadily, and the harebell took a long drink. Gradually she raised her head and stood up quite straight. After the shower the sun came out and the butterflies and birds found her in her clean blue bonnet, smiling and dancing and happy.

H. J. W.

PLANNING
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If you are looking for a new house, apartment, ranch, or farm, consult the attractive offerings now being advertised in the

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Published Every Wednesday in The Christian Science Monitor

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Prize Day Comes Again

By Peter White

This month prizes go to: Marietta Green, five, of Tyngsboro, Massachusetts; and David Lyle Hankins, eight, of Altadena, California.

Marietta's book is "The Runaway Bunny" by Margaret Wise Brown, a delightful picture-story book in color, about a little bunny who told his Mother he was going to run away. David's is "Primrose Day," by Carolyn Haywood, a story of the adventures of little Merry Primrose, an English girl, and her seven-year-old counsin, Jerry.

Here are their letters:

Birds and Wild Animals

I live in a very big yard. Mother says it is three acres big. There's a break in the middle and we have a little bridge over it and we walk across the bridge to go to the Fairy's Room, the Brownie's Room, and Locust Hill. The Fairy's Room is in the corner of the stone wall where there are lady's-slippers, and chipmunks, squirrels and birds, too.

The Brownie's Room is in another corner and is much bigger and very shady. It's really woods. A big tree fell down in the hurricane and we play horse on it a lot.

One day my sister and I saw a skunk on the stone wall. My sister and Daddy saw a weasel. The chipmunks eat strawberries and we watch them when we pick the berries. The birds eat them too and we are glad to share them. The birds eat bugs for us.

We eat dinner and supper under the big maple tree and while we eat we watch the mother robin feed her baby up in the tree. We have bluebirds in a birdhouse Daddy made right near the kitchen door and when we eat breakfast we see them through the window.

One day there was a baby rabbit near the Fairy's Room. We walked right up to it. It wasn't afraid of us.

I have a flower garden on Locust Hill and another across the lawn. I wish all the children who read the page For Children could see all our birds and wild animals.

Marietta Green

Punch's Adventure

I like the story about "Punch and the Fairy" by Henry Beston. It is about a little pug dog named Punch. Once upon a time there was a little dog running through the forest. Soon he heard a curious whiffling and slithering behind him and he ran for his life, for he saw behind him a dragon with three heads. He ran and ran until he came to a fairy. She was knitting a red scarf. The fairy took him into a tree trunk house where she lived. Soon the dragon came down the tree trunk. Punch, the little dog, ran under the bed. The dragon was just the fairy's cook, so the little dog was not afraid. I like this story because the dragon was good and kind, and didn't hurt anyone. Punch was a cute little dog.

David Lyle Hankins

We also make special mention of Edward Russell, eight, of Pasadena, California, who sent in a nice letter. We hope he will write for the Contest soon again and win a nice book.

Feathers

When I'm grown up I'm going to wear
A waving feather in my hair;
And I shall have in all my rooms
Great vases full of ostrich plumes,
Because I think that feathers are
The prettiest things I know, by far.

Rose Fyleman

A Surprise for Caterpillar

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall And Fleming Crew

The summer flowers were blooming now, and happy insects were busy in the meadow all day long. For every blossom had its tiny well of honey that was sweet and good to eat.

Today, with others of her kind, a Monarch butterfly had come to enjoy the feast. She had just now fluttered down onto the pink flower of a tall milkweed.

She was as gayly colored as the meadow flowers themselves, and looked almost like one of them. Her wings were a rich reddish-brown, and were edged and delicately veined with black.

A small yellow and black caterpillar, lying on a leaf, watched her as she poised just above him.

"I think you have beautiful wings," he said. "I wish I had wings. It must be fun to fly."

"It is fun," the butterfly replied. "There is nothing so pleasant as to fly about in the sunshine."

"A good many creatures with wings visit my milkweed," the little caterpillar told her. "I have learned to know some of them. I know the bumblebee, the wasp, and the yellowjacket. But I don't know you. Would you mind telling me your name?"

Butterfly's Story

"Why no, Little Caterpillar," the butterfly answered. "I am a Monarch butterfly. I come here every day to fly about among the meadow flowers and sip honey from them. Honey is the only food I ever eat."

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor
"It must be fun to fly," said the caterpillar.

"I eat leaves," the caterpillar told her. "Milkweed leaves, and nothing else."

"Yes, I know about that," the butterfly said. "I used to eat leaves, too. You will be surprised, I expect, when I tell you that I was once a little caterpillar."

"Were you really?" the caterpillar exclaimed in amazement.

"Yes," the butterfly said. "I was a caterpillar just like you. All butterflies were once caterpillars. And some day," she added, "you will be a butterfly just like me. Did you know that?"

The little caterpillar was astonished.

"It is a strange story," the butterfly began "for we butterflies have strange lives.

"In the beginning we are all little caterpillars, hatched from tiny eggs that our mothers lay on the leaves of flowers and bushes.

"We are very hungry little things, and we eat the leaves we find around us. We grow very fast, until at last we are as big as we are meant to be. And then, clinging to the stem of a plant or to a twig or leaf, we fall asleep."

A Strange Sleep

"A strange thing, Little Caterpillar—a thing that no creature understands. While we sleep we are changed. When we waken we aren't caterpillars any longer. We are butterflies.

"Up into the air we go then, and off among the meadow flowers."

The butterfly rose now from the milkweed and flew away. And the little caterpillar, looking after her, tried to remember the strange things that she had told him.

He would sleep and he would be changed, the butterfly had said. He would have wings and fly among the flowers.

But these things were too wonderful for a small creature like him to puzzle over.

Besides, he was hungry now. And snipping off a bite of the leaf he was lying on, the little caterpillar began to chew contentedly.

(Watch the page For Children Monday after next for a story of a bumblebee.)

Commerce and Finance • **Conference Told Non-Essential Goods to Be Ever Scarcer** • Business and Industry

Inflation Nearer as Barriers To Price Rises Begin Crumbling

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With tension approaching fisticuffs reported from Capitol Hill in the Conference Committee discussing the farm bill, with hard looks reported between capital and labor representatives before the War Labor Board in the little-steel wage case, and with Leon Henderson's famous temper reported up close to the boiling or resigning point, it begins to look as though the whole subject of inflation was again hot.

Current news indicates that the irresistible force of war needs is soon to meet the immovable body of established American political economy, and in the ensuing mix-up a new set of economic fundamentals will have to be evolved. In other words, every rule for avoiding inflation is being violated in every field, the dike is beginning to crack, and within a short time something is going to give way. Either "General Max" (OPA's General Maximum Price Regulation No. 1) is soon to sag, bulge, balloon and burst, or else the political power of the farm bloc and the labor unions is going to suffer a serious rout.

Current Outlook

Among the items that add up to this prospect are the following:

First, the current war financing program, despite lip-service to anti-inflation goals by the Administration and Congress, is a hopeless failure as a curb on inflation. Current tax schedules can only yield, in the fiscal year now beginning, something between $16,000,000,000 and $20,000,000,000, against estimated outlays of $74,000,000,000 or more. To take care of this resultant deficit of $50,000,000,000 to $55,000,000,000, the Treasury asked Congress for new taxes to net round $8,000,000,000 and has set a war bond sales goal of $12,000,000,000. Even if both goals were reached they would only raise $20,000,000,000 more and leave a deficit of round $30,000,000,000 to be financed by the creation of bank deposits. But neither of these limited goals looks like attainment. The Ways and Means Committee's program falls about $2,000,000,000 short of the Treasury's tax goal by about $2,000,000,000 and war bond sales for June only reached $650,000,000, though the Treasury's "goal" was supposed to be $800,000,000 in June and $1,000,000,000 a month thereafter.

Failure of the war financing program as an anti-inflation bulwark can be put another way. The President, the Treasury, and Congress have all persisted in the mythical notion that corporations and the rich are the only real potential sources of fresh taxes. Thus they continue to drill their tax wells in tax domes that are proven but of limited potential, and have avoided the greatest tax source of all—the American people and their mass purchasing power. In fact, in presenting his tax program to Congress in March, Secretary Morgenthau specifically stated that he wanted to continue following the principle of ability-to-pay, whereas any tax program designed to curb purchasing power must fall on inability-to-pay, so that it will actually squeeze family budgets and force people to curtail buying. While all officialdom seems to agree in theory with the President's statement in his April 27 anti-inflation speech that "our standard of living will have to come down," any effort to cut it down by taxes, except in the higher income brackets, appears to be treated in Washington like the weather—"everybody talks about it but nobody does anything about it."

Congressional Attitude

The same softness appears in the Congressional attitude toward farm prices, and in the Administration attitude toward wages.

The farm bloc in Congress, after blocking for several weeks the desire of the Administration to continue selling out some of its preposterous holdings of surplus wheat at a price to encourage the meat and dairy industry, has now hit on the happy compromise of having the Treasury (through the Commodity Credit Corporation) buy farm products at parity prices and then sell them at market prices, thus absorbing and adding to the deficit the cost of holding up farm prices at uneconomic levels.

And now appears the prospect that an enormous increase in wages is to be added to the deficit of the federal government. The United States Steel Workers appear likely to win a wage increase from some of the highest-paying companies in one of the higest-paying industries, steel, which by all precedent should be a signal for general wage increases throughout the country. This is a move of great strategic significance indicating high generalship on the part of labor. For time is working against its prospect of winning wage increases and, like the Axis, its greatest strength is now. If by bringing heavy force against the strongest part of the country's wage structure, it can capture that point then it can quickly take a long series of weak points. A percentage wage increase equal to that asked of "little steel," if applied to the country's payrolls generally, would cost about $8,000,000,000, of which a considerable part would have to be financed by Treasury borrowing and the rest would have to be paid in higher prices by the rest of the community to that part which lives on payrolls.

The effect on the cost of living of the prospective new farm program and of the impending general wage increase are not immediate but may be felt later this year. However, breaches are already being made in the line of "General Max." This week OPA had to give way to price increase in gasoline on the Atlantic Seaboard (to cover increased transportation costs) and to a 15 per cent increase in next fall's canned food prices, to cover higher farm prices which cannot be held down by OPA under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942. Indirect or veiled price increases are also on the cards due to substitution of inferior or simpler foods, dropping of loss leaders, imposition of sales taxes, etc. And lastly, Congress, distrustful of OPA's stable of managerial revolution enthusiasts, threatens to cut its money and so its effectiveness just at the time when all the rest of Washington seems to be conspiring to make the upward pressure on the price structure even sharper.

Effect of Measures

The immediate effect of these measures on the price structure is being cushioned by a peculiar, temporary, and in some ways extraordinary concatenation of circumstances.

For one thing, the public has (temporarily at least) stopped buying. Retail sales are now actually running below a year ago, not only in physical but even in dollar volume, despite the enormous increase in public buying capacity. And meantime wholesalers' and retailers' inventories are substantially above last year.

It seems impossible that this situation can last long. The lull in retail sales may be due to a feeling on the public's part that General Max has banished the danger of further price rises. If so, it is likely to be disillusionment. Or it may be due to a temporary surfeit of new purchasing of both soft and hard goods. That is not likely to last either. And while the immediate supply of goods available to the public at the retail spigot is ample, and even according to some Washington officials excessive, the flow of goods into the pipeline from manufacturing sources dwindles steadily and in many cases has already stopped. When the public realizes this and learns perhaps what the 10 or 15 additional commodities are that OPA says it may have to ration this year, another buying rush may come along to get the last of the stuff while the getting is good.

The possible outcome will be discussed in another article.

Wholesale Prices Advance 0.3 P. C. In June 27 Week

WASHINGTON—Following a steady decline for three weeks, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of 889 wholesale price series rose 0.3 per cent during the week ended June 27, to 98.4 per cent of its 1926 average. The advance was attributed largely to higher market prices for certain foods, principally wheat flour and dried fresh fruits and vegetables, and for cotton and naval stores. Minor price increases for corn, rye, hogs and cattle feed also contributed to the advance.

At its current level the index remains 0.4 per cent below the peak level of May 30, when the recent decline started, but is 12.2 per cent higher than at this time last year.

Except for the few changes noted, industrial commodity markets remained steady. Average levels for six of the 10 major commodity groups showed no change. Market prices for farm products and building materials advanced 0.1 per cent; fuel and lighting materials, 0.3 per cent; and foods, 0.9 per cent.

	(1926=100)		P.C. Changes to June 27 '42 from	
Commodity grps	June 27 1942	June 20 1942	June 20 1942	June 28 1941
All commod'ies	*98.4	*98.1	+ 0.3	+12.2
Farm products	104.6	104.5	+ 0.1	+24.2
Foods	99.3	98.4	+ 0.9	+17.8
Hides & leather	118.9	118.9		+ 9.6
Textile products	97.3	97.3		+14.9
Fuel & light mtls	79.2	79.0	+ 0.3	+ .6
Metal & products	*104.0	*104.0		+ 5.7
Bldg materials	110.0	109.9	+ 0.1	+ 8.8
Chem & allied	97.2	97.2		+15.3
Housefurnish'gs	104.5	104.5		+11.4
Misc commod	90.0	90.0		+11.2
Raw materials	99.6	98.7	+ 0.9	+17.3
Semimnfd atcls	92.8	92.6	+ 0.2	+ 5.5
Manufact prods	*98.8	*98.8		+10.6
Com other than farm products	*97.1	*96.7	+ 0.4	+ 9.7
Com other than farm and foods	*96.0	*95.[illegible]	+ 0.1	+ 7.7

*Preliminary

Bed, Mattress Makers' Steel Use Cut to 65 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Manufacturers of beds, springs, and mattresses have been notified by the War Production Board that they could use during July no more than 65 per cent of their average monthly consumption of iron and steel in the year ended June 30, 1941.

The restriction applies equally to all manufacturers. Under the original limitation order, which would have expired June 30 without the new extension, curtailments had been graded according to the size of the manufacturer.

OPA Extends Vegetable Canners' Report Date

WASHINGTON (AP)—Vegetable canners will have until July 15 to file with the Office of Price Administration reports showing their maximum prices on 35 different canned vegetables. Previously the canners had been instructed to file the reports by July 1.

The canned vegetable price ordered did not become effective until May 25, OPA said in explaining the deferment, and the task of compiling prices under the formula requires considerable time.

Synthetic Rubber To Cost Less

WASHINGTON (AP)—With two major production plants in production, Government officials have discovered that making synthetic rubber won't cost as much as they thought it would.

Money is no object in the 800,000-tons-a-year program, but Rubber Co-ordinator Arthur B. Newhall was pleased nevertheless to report that the program probably would not require all the $650,000,000 which Congress authorized for it.

"In fact, it may cost considerably less," the War Production Board official said.

Goodyear Plant First

Goodyear brought the first unit of the Government-financed synthetic plants into production in May and Firestone the second in June. United States Rubber is scheduled to turn out Buna S in August, and B. F. Goodrich in November. The latter firm has had a small privately-financed plant in operation some time with 1,500 tons monthly capacity.

As the program now stands, about three-fourths of the synthetic rubber is to come from use of a petroleum base and the remainder from use of alcohol.

However, the corn belt, supplying grain for alcohol, may play an even greater part in beating the rubber shortage.

A 200,000-ton increase in the program is under discussion. Farm-minded senators are backing legislation to assure that this expansion would call for use of grain.

Lowered cost estimates of the synthetic program result in part from what WPB calls the "strip-teasing" of specifications—the substitution of cheaper and more plentiful materials for steel plates, copper and other scarce metals in plant construction—and in part from the natural reduction of cost per ton because of mass production.

Little Hope for Motorist

Despite the driblets of synthetic already coming in, a survey of the rubber situation at this time shows nothing immediately encouraging for the motorist who is worried about his tires.

Only 25,000 to 30,000 tons are expected this year, although a rate of 120,000 tons is scheduled to be reached by the year's end. Next year, unless forecasts are upset, only about 300,000 tons will be turned out, although by the end of 1943 the full production rate of 800,000 tons a year will have been attained.

Not until 1944 at the earliest will there be any synthetic rubber for the average civilian. The military will need every pound produced this year and next, responsible officials predict.

On another front, the scrap salvage drive, there is official pessimism. It appeared doubtful to most officials that the campaign ending next Friday would prove other than disappointing as it was described Tuesday when Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes reported only 218,998 tons salvaged. No more recent figures have been released. It requires about two tons of scrap to make one ton of reclaimed rubber, and the uses of the reclaimed product are limited.

Municipal Financing At Low Level in June

NEW YORK (AP)—The Bond Buyer reported state and municipal financing during June amounted to only $32,558,621, the lowest June total since it began compiling such statistics in 1926. A year ago the month accounted for $144,805,574. In the first six months of 1942 such financing aggregated $338,904,088, less than one-half the amount reported in the first half of 1941.

Municipal bond prices continued to show recovery in the month, however. The publication's index as of July 1 disclosed an average yield on 20 selected bonds at 2.21 per cent, compared with 2.54 late in February and 1.95 on Dec. 1, 1941.

Details of Treasury Financing This Week

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—The Treasury said today it would make an announcement later this week describing methods to be used to borrow $2,000,000,000 to meet July war deficits.

The Treasury statement also said that either late this month or early in August the Treasury would reopen sales of its 2½ per cent bond issue of 1962-67. About $882,000,000 of this issue was sold in May, each subscriber being sold all of this type of bonds that he requested.

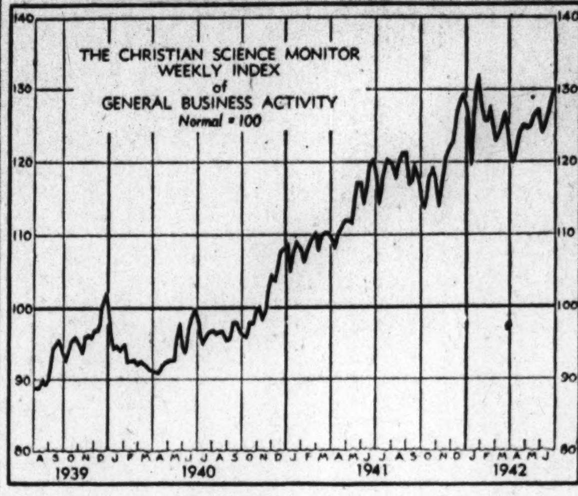
Freighter Sets New Cargo Record for Great Lakes

CLEVELAND (AP)—A new all-time cargo record for the Great Lakes has been established by the new giant freighter Leon Fraser, which arrived at Conneaut, Ohio, with 16,863 gross tons, bill of lading weight, or iron ore.

The cargo, loaded at Duluth, exceeds by 256 tons the old record of 16,607 tons set by the Hary Coulby of Interlake Steamship Co. June 5 this year.

The Fraser is the first of five 640-foot freighters, the largest ever built on the lakes, to enter service for Pittsburgh Steamship Co., a U. S. Steel Corp. subsidiary. This is the vessel's second trip. On her maiden voyage last week she carried 16,514 tons.

Further Advance Recorded By Monitor Business Index



A further advance was recorded by The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the last week of June. Recovering a good share of the loss sustained during the first part of the year when conversion to war production was under way, the index rose to 129.9 (prel.) for the week ended June 27. This compared with 127.6 for the previous week and 120.5 for the week ended June 28, 1941.

Three components of the index were higher for the week. Bank debits recorded the largest gain with the week's total failing to show the usual intramonthly dip.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings countered seasonal expectations with a rise to a new weekly high for the year. Despite the gains in carloadings it has been pointed out that total shipments do not reflect fully the increases in freight volume owing to the greater efficiency in loading which the railroads are achieving in their war efforts.

A greater-than-seasonal increase was recorded for electric power production.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Jne 27* 1942	Jne 20 1942	Jne 28 1941
Combined index	129.9	127.6	120.5
Bkdebits outside NYC	145.8	132.2	123.3
Elec power production	116.8	116.2	112.3
Misc carloadings	127.0	124.5	125.3

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market nosed a little higher last week, led by the rails. Wednesday's volume of 206,000 shares was the smallest for about two years, but not much smaller than the general trading volume of recent weeks. People seem to be losing interest in the stock market, for some reason. Attendance in customers' rooms in the Street appeared to be the smallest for some summers, perhaps since the Spanish-American War. Trading in bonds, except rails, was also dull, particularly in governments, which are almost stationary.

Rails of all kinds were again strong, with Central hitting 9, and strength in Atchison, Southern Pacific, Southern, Louisville & Nashville, and UP. The rails were helped not only by reconsideration of the theory that this might be a short war, but also by the increase in the Atchison dividend from $1 to $1.50, as well as by the run of good operating news. Atchison's earnings are the best since 1931.

Railway Age noted that though rail traffic, gross, and operating ratios are all the best on record, share prices are around 1932 levels and only about one-seventh the prices of 1929. But investors nowadays benefit little from improved earnings or operating ratios.

Commodities Mark Time

Oils were slightly better on the price increase on the Atlantic seaboard to care for higher transport costs. Retail distributors' shares were down on the current profit squeeze, under General Max, including Associated Dry Goods, Best, May, Macy, Allied, Interstate, and Gimbel's.

Commodities marked time as the deadlock in Congress continued over the farm appropriation bill. Some of the strength in some stocks, however, was attributed to the idea that, what with higher wages, higher farm prices, and broken OPA ceilings, the general price level is due to resume the climb which came to at least a temporary stop this spring on order of General Max.

The government bond market was unprecedentedly quiet. Secretary Morgenthau lunched at the Federal Reserve Bank here with the brass hats of the banking community, but revealed even less to the bankers than he sometimes does to his press conferences in Washington. The government bond market appears to be expecting a bond issue this month maturing perhaps in 1955-1950. New York excess reserves dwindled to $350,000,000.

By the end of the year, to judge by the fiscal prospects and the amount of government bonds the banks will have to take, the excess reserves of the whole banking system will dwindle to nothing, New York and Chicago first, unless something is done. Since, however, something is sure to be done, and quite effectively, to keep the market on an even keel, the excess reserve figure seems on the way to the museum of forgotten banking statistics along with clearing house figures, brokers' loans, member bank borrowings, and Reserve Bank note circulation.

Bank Stocks Look Better

Bank stocks are looking and doing a little better, since second-quarter earnings are about the same or better than first-quarter, and the second-quarter earnings get the benefit of the reduction by the House Ways and Means Committee of the Treasury's proposed "surtax" on corporate earnings, from 31 per cent down to 16 per cent. This "surtax" is chiefly aimed at the banks.

After the mishaps of recent salvage campaigns it looks as though the advertising industry were coming to the rescue with the prospective steel salvage campaign. An Advertising Council, Inc., formed by the big advertising houses like J. Walter Thompson, Young & Rubicam, BBD & O, and McKann-Erickson, has arranged for organized campaigns which, in the case of salvage, will operate in the reverse of selling campaigns; the advertising will be launched only after being synchronized and adjusted to arrangements by which the public will know where to take the goods and how to dispose of them. Meantime, the rubber campaign drags, despite the helpful examples of Mr. Ickes and Congress in turning in floor mats so that they can be made into other floor mats.

See Wave of Wage Increases

It looks as though Little Steel will have to give the United Steel Workers their dollar a day increase and that another wave of wage increases will ripple out from the steel and automobile industries again throughout the American industrial system, as happened in 1936, 1937, and 1941. This looks like one of those showdowns that turn out to be a showdown on the inflation matter but another defeat for the non-labor forces.

It was significant that in the Ruttenberg arguments for the increase the implication of rising wages and falling goods supply—rationing—was welcomed with the suggestion that the unions would be glad to help OPA out with its job. It begins to look as though labor may at least try to set up the rudiments of an independent or dual government such as was organized in the 1640's by the New Model Army, by the Jacobins around 1790, and by the left and right wings of the Social-Democratic party and the SR's in the soviets of the spring and summer of 1917.

War risk rates were jumped 50 per cent to Portugal if the ship touches at a Mexican, South or Central American port; it covers ships at docks. . . . The general inter-American trade situation has made one more of its sharp recent changes. Now the South Americans again can't sell much to the United States, not as in 1940 because of American tariffs but for lack of ships. . . .

Ganson Purcell's re-election seems to indicate that the SEC has at last settled down to be a sedate body of Philadelphia lawyers; its membership no longer just a stepping stone to something else.

Lumber Import Prices Fixed

WASHINGTON—Prices of all lumber and shingles imported from Canada and sold to the United States Government or its agencies have been brought under provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation. The regulation fixes prices on commodities covered at the highest prevailing in March. Officials said that the lumber and shingle items would remain under the over all regulation pending issuance of a specific price ceiling, now in preparation, to cover them.

RAILWAY AND LIGHT SECURITIES COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE: At a meeting of the Board of Directors, the regular quarterly cash dividend of $1.50 per share on the 6% Preferred Stock was declared — payable Aug. 1, 1942, to stockholders of record July 24, 1942.

JAMES H. ORR, President
Boston, July 3, 1942.

RAILWAY AND LIGHT SECURITIES COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE: At a meeting of the Board of Directors, an interim cash dividend of 15 cents per share on the Common Stock was declared—payable Aug. 1, 1942, to stockholders of record July 24, 1942.

JAMES H. ORR, President
Boston, July 3, 1942.

Wickard Sees Luxury Goods On Way Out

MEXICO CITY, July 6 (AP)—Citizens of the United States will find it difficult to purchase "anything beyond the essentials of living" by the end of this year, Claude R. Wickard, United States Secretary of Agriculture, said in an address prepared for delivery late today to the Second Inter-American Agriculture Conference.

"I know that the people of other American nations are making sacrifices, and we in the United States are making ours," Mr. Wickard told delegates from almost all the 21 American republics.

Luxuries on Way Oout

"By the end of this year it will be difficult for citizens of the United States to purchase any luxury goods—or, for that matter, anything beyond the essentials of living."

Asserting that the United States has shipped about two-and-a-half million tons of farm products to Britain and Russia under the lend-lease program, the secretary said the United States was depending on the other American republics to produce rubber, cocoanut, palm and vegetable oils, quinine, fibers, other agricultural products and many minerals.

He urged that factories and farms be converted to produce the necessary materials and crops for war. He said the Rubber Reserve Corporation of the United States had contracted for the purchase for the next five years of all the rubber that can be produced for export by several American countries with wild rubber trees.

Not Enough Ships

Discussing the shipping shortage, Secretary Wickard said "sugar is available, but there are not enough ships. Movement of coffee and bananas is becoming more difficult. Wheat is piling up in Argentina and the United States."

"I see no likelihood that the shipping situation will so improve in the year ahead that we will be able to move anything but the essentials," the Secretary added.

Urging that the American republics have plans ready for the end of the war, the Secretary said "the immediate problem when the war ends will be relief; the nations of this hemisphere will be able to prevent large-scale suffering and starvation by prompt action."

He also urged a greater exchange of agricultural students between the United States and the other American countries.

Bank Clearings Are 3.3 P. C. Above '41

NEW YORK (AP)—The volume of bank clearings for the past week was reported by Dun & Bradstreet 3.3 per cent greater than for the comparable 1941 week, "partially because of the lesser proportion of first-of-the-month payments being included."

Transactions at 23 leading cities amounted to $7,267,477,000, up 4.9 per cent from the previous week and compared with $7,032,297,000 in the corresponding period a year ago, the mercantile agency said.

Quartermaster Depot Making Sure Doughboy's Sweet Tooth Satisfied

NEW YORK (AP)—The American doughboy's sweet tooth should be satisfied—the Quartermaster Depot at near-by Jersey City reported purchases of sugar were running at the rate of 7,000,000 pounds a week. That's about 100 carloads, costing roughly $400,000.

The sugar covers the whole list of uses, for coffee, tea and other beverages, for baking, for cereal and for desserts.

It was explained that the Army was controlling the use of sugar in line with national rationing, but that the growth of the armed forces made necessary ever-increasing purchases. A 30- to 60-day supply is maintained, the statement said.

At the same time, local demand for refined cane sugar was reported fairly good, with raw sugar arriving in volume. The industry recently had been pressing for an increase in the sugar ration from the present half-pound per week per person.

Some industrial users were reported to have purchased some western beet sugar at quotations 1-5 of a cent a pound under eastern cane prices.

Revenue Tons Now Seen Better Traffic Gauge Than Loadings

WASHINGTON (AP)—Joseph B. Eastman, defense transportation director, said that, because of heavier loading and longer hauls, car loadings no longer would give an accurate measurement of the volume of railroad freight traffic.

The most exact gauge, Mr. Eastman said, now was revenue tonnage and revenue tone mileage. Total carloadings for the first 25 weeks of 1942 showed a gain of only 6.7 per cent over the same period last year, he pointed out. However, all classes of freight with the exception of less-than-carloads increased by an average of 13 per cent and less-than-carloads declined 17.8 per cent as a result of ODT loading orders and increasing railroad efficiency.

May Buy Brazil's Coffee Quota

NEW YORK (AP)—Advices from Sao Paulo indicated the United States was prepared to buy the remaining Brazilian coffee quota not shipped by September, possibly involving 2,000,000 bags.

Bank of America
NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

CALIFORNIA'S ONLY STATEWIDE BANK

Condensed Statement of Condition June 30, 1942

RESOURCES

Cash in Vault and in Federal Reserve Bank		$ 281,830,355.61
Due from Banks		137,810,824.83
TOTAL CASH	$ 419,241,180.44	
Securities of the United States Government and Federal Agencies		577,788,948.34
State, County and Municipal Bonds		152,331,230.88
Other Bonds and Securities		40,730,129.54
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		3,720,000.00
Loans and Discounts		889,353,823.98
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable		8,743,874.85
Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults		31,583,980.49
Other Real Estate Owned		4,885,096.27
Customers' Liability on Account of Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Endorsed Bills		15,775,711.08
Other Resources		1,068,838.83
TOTAL RESOURCES		$2,143,202,620.43

LIABILITIES

DEPOSITS:		
Demand	$1,017,139,210.01	$1,958,430,528.32
Savings and Time	941,291,318.31	
Liability for Letters of Credit and as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		18,253,811.89
Reserve for Interest Received in Advance		8,485,162.92
Reserve for Interest, Taxes, Etc.		3,265,447.88
Capital:		
Common (4,000,000 Shares)	$ 50,000,000.00	
Preferred (462,351 Shares)*	9,247,020.00	
Surplus	62,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	19,389,879.12	
Reserve for War Contingencies, etc.	11,942,203.92	
Other Reserves	3,016,034.92	
Reserve for Increase of Common Capital	2,752,980.00	
Preferred Stock Retirement Fund	419,553.65	
TOTAL CAPITAL FUNDS		158,787,671.61
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$2,143,202,620.43

*Issued at $50 ($20 Capital—$30 Surplus). Annual Dividend $2. Preferred to extent of and retirable at issue price and accrued dividends.

This statement includes the figures of the London, England, banking office

MAIN OFFICES IN TWO RESERVE CITIES OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM — *495 branches united for strength and service* — MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Statement of Condition, June 30, 1942

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$1,137,399,126.83
U. S. Government Obligations, direct and fully guaranteed		1,573,405,156.66
State and Municipal Securities		86,783,596.12
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		6,016,200.00
Other Securities		177,852,501.75
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances		822,753,458.11
Banking Houses		37,250,709.41
Other Real Estate		6,878,110.34
Mortgages		8,043,652.52
Customers' Acceptance Liability		4,041,384.63
Other Assets		9,039,843.76
		$3,869,463,740.13

LIABILITIES

Capital Funds:		
Capital Stock	$100,270,000.00	
Surplus	100,270,000.00	
Undivided Profits	40,799,654.82	
		$ 241,339,654.82
Dividend Payable August 1, 1942		5,180,000.00
Reserve for Contingencies		11,509,712.71
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, etc.		3,836,521.78
Deposits		3,595,451,030.54
Acceptances Outstanding		4,625,177.35
Liability as Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		768,076.80
Other Liabilities		6,753,566.13
		$3,869,463,740.13

United States Government and other securities carried at $427,742,675.70 are pledged to secure public and trust deposits and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	375,000
Previous day's sales	256,550
1942 volume to date	52,691,236
1941 volume to date	64,871,683

Light Profit Taking Stems Market Rally

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—Industrial stocks, including an assortment of blue chips, continued to operate in recovery territory today but light profit selling stemmed the advance in some cases.

Rails turned a bit mixed after a good start and forenoon gains ranging from fractions to 2 or more points were reduced here and there in the closing period. Aircrafts tilted forward at the last. Transfers approximated 375,000 shares, largest since mid-June.

News of the sinking of Japanese destroyers in the Aleutians by United States submarines was cheering to Wall Street, as were the more encouraging developments in Egypt. An offset, marketwise, though, was intensification of the Nazi push in Russia. On the whole, brokers credited buying demand of the past several sessions to seasonal investment influences rather than to war shifts.

Among active stocks Santa Fe touched a new top since 1938 but failed to hold. U. S. Rubber preferred also got into new high ground for the year.

Good movers most of the day were American Telephone, Allied Chemical, du Pont, Johns-Manville, Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Westinghouse, United Aircraft, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Consolidated Edison and du Pont.

Faltering at intervals were Genreal Motors, Chrysler, American Can, Southern Railway, N. Y. Central and Yellow Truck.

In the surb United Cigar-Whelan was a mast mover on the upside. Attracting bids also were Pittsburgh Plate Glass, N. J. Zinc and American Cyanamid. Laggards included Pantepec, Electric Bond & Share and Humble Oil.

Selected Bonds Higher

A selected group of rail and uitlity bonds moved higher in today's market as the general run of corporates held in a narrow range near the final hour.

Included in the higher contingent were Atlantic Coast Line collateral 4s, Southern Pacific refunding 4s, Southwestern Bell Telephone 3s, Western Pacific first 5s, St. Paul 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and Childs Co. 5s.

Several bonds of the Seaboard Airline Railway were active following filing late last week of plans, which will be reviewed by the courts for distribution of new securities under a revised capital setup. Despite the good turnover, however, changes in prices were small either way.

Narrow and uncertain of direction were Delaware & Hudson 4s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Texas Co. 3s, Pacific Telephone 3¼s and International Paper 5s.

Australia 4½s moved up around a point but most foreign issues were hesitant.

Harvard Professor Heads New Appeals Board on Priorities

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The War Production Board has established an appeals board to pass on pleas from manufacturers for exemption from limitation and curtailment orders, and on other questions arising out of such orders.

It will be headed by Dr. A. N. Holcombe, professor of government at Harvard University, who has been a consultant to WPB chairman, Donald M. Nelson.

WPB also announced that appeals from the iron and steel order which banned use of those metals in 400 common civilian articles, henceforth will be handled by a new appeals branch set up in Washington.

For the present, the branch will handle only appeals from the iron and steel order, but later will consider those from other orders.

The appeals section of the iron and steel branch, which has been operating in New York City, has been recalled to Washington and its functions taken over by the new unit.

The appeals branch temporarily will be headed by Arthur L. Harris, Jr., assistant chief of the Priorities Bureau. The branch will be guided by precedents established on appeal cases by the board headed by Dr. Holcombe.

Wheat Prices Drop Sharply in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 6 (AP)—Wheat prices tumbled more than two cents a bushel today back to the lows established late last month, which represented the lowest level reached by bread grain values here since before Pearl Harbor. July contracts hit a bottom of $1.15⅝ before the market rallied late in the session.

Hedging sales associated with greatly expanding receipts at major terminal markets in the harvest area, including initial receipts of new wheat at Chicago, accounted for most of the selling.

Hog Prices Hit New 16-Year Peak

CHICAGO, July 6 (AP)—Hog prices continued their upward climb today, gaining 10 to 15 cents and hitting a new 16 year peak at $15 a hundred pounds.

Government pork and lard buying last week, reported today, was unusually heavy, particularly in canned pork, of which 45,795,372 pounds were purchased.

—1942— High	Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	2	44½	44½	44½	Jul 2
48¾	41⅛	Acme Stl (4)	1	43	43	43	Jul 1
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	8	6⅛	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
20½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	2	19	19	19	Jul 2
12⅞	10	Addressog ⅛e	3	11¾	11½	11¾	
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	13	31	30	31	+ ½
2⅜	1¾	Alaska Juneau	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Cp	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅜
6	3½	All'gpf$30ww	9	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
17	9⅞	Alleg pr pf	2	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅜
22¼	16	Alleg L S .85e	4	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jun26
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	4	136½	135	136¼	+3¾
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	3	10	10	10	Jun12
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	6	13	13	13	Jul 3
6⅛	4	Allied St .30e	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	+ ⅞
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ½e	19	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ¾
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾e	1	17	17	17	
1½	¾	Amal Leather	1	¾	¾	¾	Jul 2
18⅞	13⅝	Amal Lpf1½g	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	3	53½	52¾	53½	+2¼
23⅛	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	6	19	19	19	Jul 3
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	6	34½	33½	34½	+1¼
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .30e	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch ¼e	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ½
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	2	24	24	24	
1⅞	1⅛	Am Cable & R	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
70½	56⅜	Am Can 2¼e	6	65¼	64¾	64¾	— ⅝
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	162	162	162	— ½
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	4	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅝
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	+1½
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	4	16¾	16½	16¾	Jul 2
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	108	108	108	Jun25
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	86	86	86	+ ½
5⅜	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun26
22¾	14¼	AmCSug 1½e	3	14½	14¼	14½	Jul 3
⅞	⅝	Am Ecua Til	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun29
9½	8⅞	Am Distill	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	5	4	4	4	Jun30
21¼	16¼	Am Export 1e	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jul 3
⅝	[illegible]	Am & For Pow	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ ⅛
24½	16¼	AFPS6pf .60k	1	21½	21⅛	22½	+ ⅝
28	18⅞	AFPS7pf .70k	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¾
2⅜	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun23
32	25⅝	Am-H SS 1½e	4	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ¼
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Jun30
47¼	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	2	47	46¾	47	+ ½
2	1⅛	Am Ice	5	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
31½	25	Am Ice pf	1	31½	31½	31½	
4	2¼	Am Internat'l	5	3	2⅞	3	
7	5⅞	Am Inv Ill .80	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun29
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	34	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ¼
89½	65	Am Lo pf 3½k	2	67½	67	67½	+1
11½	9½	Am M&F .40e	2	11	10¾	11	[illegible]
5⅛	4	Am M & Met	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
26¼	15¼	APL$6pf2¼k	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
2[illegible]	12¼	APL$5pf2.19k	[illegible]	15¾	15¼	15¾	
4⅞	3⅛	Am R&S .15e	33	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am Ro M ½e	9	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ¼
6⅞	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 3
9	6¾	Am Seat ½e	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	14	37¼	3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am Sn[illegible]2.20e	4	51¼	51¼	51¼	Jul 2
20⅞	16¾	Am Stl For 1e	4	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
12	9¾	Am Stores ½e	1	10½	10½	10½	
10⅞	7½	Am Stov 1.20	2	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	Jun22
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16	16	16	Jul 2
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	85¾	85¾	85¾	Jul 3
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jul 1
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	21	116½	114½	116⅝	+2⅞
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	1	44	44	44	+ ¼
50¼	34⅞	Am To B 1¾e	8	45½	45	45	— ⅜
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	133¾	133¾	133¾	+ ¼
5	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
27¼	22	Am Visc 1½e	13	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ½
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	5	115¾	115¾	115¾	— ¼
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	Jul 3
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	2	42	42	42	Jul 2
5⅜	3⅜	Am Woolen	7	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
76½	54	Am Wool pf 2x	3	58½	58½	58½	+1
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	40	40	40	Jul 3
28⅝	22¾	Anacon (1e)	62	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅜
17	12⅝	Anchor H .15e	4	15	14⅞	15	Jun 4
10	7⅝	Andes Cop ½e	1	8	8	8	Jun26
1¾	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun25
35	27¾	Arch-D M 1e	1	30	30	30	Jun30
111⅝	107⅞	Arm Del pf 7	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	
4⅛	2⅜	Armour Ill	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
67¼	51	Arm pr pf4½k	1	53	53	53	Jul 3
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
27	21	Armstr C ½e	9	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ¾
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ½e	1	6	6	6	Jul 3
4	2⅝	Artloom .15e	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jul 2
6⅜	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	3	5	4¾	5	Jul 3
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	65	65	65	Jul 2
83	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	53	53	53	Jun29
26	20	Associates 1 2	1	25⅜	25¾	25¾	+ ⅜
39⅝	27½	Atchison 3½e	52	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅝
70	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	3	64½	64	64	— ⅛
26	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	28	24	23½	24	+ ¾
34	16¾	Atl G&WI 3g	2	17	17	17	
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Jul 3
23½	14¾	Atl Refin .40e	14	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ¼
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	Jul 3
7	6⅜	Atlas Co ¼e	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Co pf 3	1	48¾	46¾	48¾	+ ¾
70	43	Atlas Pw 1½e	1	45	45	45	Jun29
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	1	8	8	8	Jul 2
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun18
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Co .10e	14	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
		B					
14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	10	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	29	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	20	6	5¾	6	+ ⅜
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅜
10¼	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5	5	5	Jun10
11⅛	8⅝	Barnsdall .60	7	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅝	Bath Ir Wk 1e	3	13¾	13	13¾	
21¼	15⅛	Bayuk Cig ¾e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
24⅛	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24	24	24	Jul 2
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Apr13
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	81	81	81	—2½
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jul 3
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	10	11¾	11	11¾	+ ⅞
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	14	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
14	9⅞	Benf I L .77e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jun30
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	Jul 2
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jul 2
66⅞	49¼	BethSteel 3e	23	53¾	52¾	53¾	+1⅛
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	3	105¾	105¾	105¾	Jul 2
24	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	2	22½	22½	22½	Jul 2
19¼	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	6	15½	15½	15½	Jun22
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Knox ¼e	3	5½	5½	5½	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Laul ½e	1	11½	11½	11½	Jul 1
21⅛	13⅞	Boeing Air 1e	57	17	16⅝	17	+ ¾
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	5	29½	29	29	
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	5	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jul 3
20⅝	18⅝	Borden (.60e)	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24	19¾	Borg-War .80e	24	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅜
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
30¾	25	Bower R B (3)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Jun30
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	15	15	15	M'y22
9¼	7⅜	Bridgep't Br 1	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ¼
19⅛	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	4	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28	28	28	Jun15
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	1	35	35	35	Jun30
⅛	[illegible]	Bkly & Q Tran	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jul 1
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	30	1	1	1	Jun19
9⅜	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jul 1
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½e	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jun27
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .30e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jul 3
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅛	6	Budd Wh(½e)	6	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	Jul 2
23	16¼	Bullard Co	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jul 2
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	55	55	55	Jul 2
7¾	6¼	Burr Add .30e	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 3
6¼	5⅛	Butler Br .60a	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
20¾	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	Jul 1
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
12¾	10	Byron J'k ½e	6	12½	12⅜	12½	Jul 3
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¾
50⅞	46½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	4	[illegible]	½	½	— [illegible]
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	9	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ½e	1	13	13	13	Jul 3
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	3	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	91	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	30	30	30	Jul 3
2⅜	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun22
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1½e	1	23	23	23	+ ½
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
70¾	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	2	67¼	67	67¼	Jul 3
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	7	35¼	34¼	35¼	+1¾
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	10	18¾	18	18¾	+ ¼
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	16	Cent Agu 1¾e	5	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun29
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 2
18	11	CenVioletta 1e	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	Century Rib M	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 1
31¾	27	Cerro de P (4)	1	30	30	30	Jul 3
2⅛	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 3
19	16	Chain Belt ¾e	3	16¼	16	16	Jun22
17	14⅜	Champ Pa ½e	1	14½	14½	14½	Jul 2
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 9
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	14	30⅝	30⅜	30½	+ ¼
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	93½	93½	93½	Jun25
4	2¾	Ches Corp	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]

—1942— High	Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	2⅜	Chi&E Ill A	4	3½	3⅜	3½	Jul 3
2⅜	1⅜	Chi Gr West	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	4	11¼	11	11	
5⅛	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
17½	12⅛	Chi Pn T 1½e	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	35	35	35	Jul 1
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	2	48	45	45	Jul 2
⅜	[illegible]	Chi Rk Is & P	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
¾	⅛	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	½	½	Jun29
11¾	8⅞	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 3
13¾	11⅛	Chickasha (1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jul 1
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jul 3
62⅞	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	43	61½	60½	60½	— ½
10⅛	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
3	2⅛	City Stores	6	2⅜	2½	2½	Jun19
34½	28	Clark Eq 1½e	1	29½	29½	29½	Jul 3
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	1	22½	22½	22½	Jul 1
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	6	38¼	37¾	38	
36½	25¾	Cluett P 1¼e	5	31½	31¼	31½	+ ¾
79¾	56½	Coca Cola 1½e	5	78	77½	78	+1½
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	Jun16
14⅛	11½	Colgate-P ¼	21	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
105⅛	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	5	101	101	101	
14¼	10⅝	Collins & A	4	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .60e	4	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅝
13½	8⅛	Col Br B .60e	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
1⅜	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	17	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	5	36½	35½	36½	+1
7¼	5⅛	Columbia Pict	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
29½	24	Colum Ppf2¾	2	30	29	30	+1½
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	1	68½	68½	68½	+2½
22⅛	16½	Coml Credit 3	23	21¾	20⅝	21¾	+ 1¼
101	91⅛	Coml C pf 4¼	1	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+ ⅜
27⅜	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	16	26¾	26⅛	26¾	+1⅛
103½	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jun 6
9⅜	7¼	Coml Solv .30e	6	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Com'th&South	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
44½	23½	Com & Sou pf	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1¼e	24	20¼	20	20	— ¼
3⅝	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun12
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	9	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ½
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	29	17¼	16¼	17¼	+1¼
11¾	9⅞	Cons Cig 1½g	8	10⅛	10	10	
7⅛	4⅛	Cons Cop .10e	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
14	11⅛	Cons Ed(1.60)	23	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	87	86⅞	86⅞	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cons Film Ind	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jul 3
9	7	Cons F pf ½k	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jul 3
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	3	2	2	2	Jul 3
6⅛	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	3	5	5	5	— ⅛
8¼	5½	Cons RR Cu pf	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
6½	4⅝	Consol'n Coal	2	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
31⅞	22	Consol'n-C pf	3	29	29	29	Jun24
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	Jun15
13½	11⅛	Container ¼e	4	11½	11⅛	11½	
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	5	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	4	94¼	93½	94¼	Jul 3
27⅛	21⅛	Cont Can(¾e)	5	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	— ⅛
8¼	6⅜	Cont D F ⅜e	1	6½	6½	6½	Jul 2
42	30⅛	Cont Ins 1.60a	5	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ⅜
3¼	2⅛	Cont Mot ¼e	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	8	22	21½	21½	
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ½e	3	17½	16⅞	17½	Jul 3
12½	8⅛	Cop'weld S .80	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	48	48	48	+1¼
55⅛	42⅛	Corn Prods (3)	2	49¾	49⅝	49¾	+ ½
3⅜	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jul 2
⅝	[illegible]	Coty Internat'l	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jul 3
14	10¼	Crane Co (1g)	5	11¼	11	11¼	
15	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
8	5⅜	Crosley (.30g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 3
19½	14¼	Crown C&S½e	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	37½	37½	37½	Jul 2
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 3g	9	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅜
79¼	63	Crucible pf (5)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ¾
9	5	Cub-Am S ¼e	9	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
83	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	11	81½	81½	81½	Jun22
13⅛	8¾	Cudahy Pack	1	10	10	10	+ ¼
16¼	13	Cuneo Pr 1½	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jul 3
⅞	[illegible]	Curtis Publish	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
18⅞	12	Curt' ppf1.10k	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 3
9⅛	5⅞	Curtiss-W 1g	19	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
25⅞	18	Curtiss-WA 2e	5	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
17¾	12⅛	Cutler-H .60e	6	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ¼
		D—E					
3¼	2⅞	Davega S .70g	1	3	3	3	Jul 3
16½	15½	Davega pf 1¼	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jul 2
11⅛	8¾	Davis Ch .60e	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ ¼
8⅛	4⅞	Decca Rec .60a	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
24¼	18½	Deere & Co 2g	6	21½	21¼	21½	
29	25⅛	Deere pf 1.40	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	Jul 2
11⅞	9⅞	Deisel WG 1¼a	1	11	11	11	Jul 3
10⅛	7	Del & Hudson	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	
4⅛	2⅞	Del Lack&W	6	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Den&RioGW pf	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun 5
18⅞	14⅝	Detroit Ed 1e	15	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
27¼	18	Diam Mat ¾e	2	22	22	22	Jun26
38⅛	33¾	Diam M pf1½	2	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅜
9⅜	8	Diam T M ¼e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
18¾	16½	Dis C-S t2.22	5	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
80⅛	70	Dist C-S pf 5	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	Jul 2
9	8	Dixie-Vort ¾e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jun26
27	22¼	Doehler D(1e)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
13⅜	8	Dome M 1.30e	5	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ½
70⅛	51	Douglas Air 5g	6	58	56⅛	58	+2
124¼	95	Dow Chem (3)	2	113	113	113	
15½	13⅛	Dresser M ¼e	2	13⅝	13½	13½	Jun30
4⅛	2¾	Dunhill Int	2	4	3⅞	4	Jul 1
10	8	Duplan (.40e)	5	10	9⅛	9½	
144	102¾	du Pont 2¼e	29	116¾	114¾	116¾	+ 2¼
126½	120	du P't pf 4½	1	123	123	123	Jul 3
27⅛	16¾	East Air Lines	5	22	21¾	22	+ ½
3⅜	2¼	East Roll Mill	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
141	108	Eastman (6a)	8	131	129⅞	131	+ 1⅛
31⅞	26	Eaton Mfg 3	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ½
15	11⅛	Edis Br 1.20	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jun29
1⅜	[illegible]	El&M In .06e	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 1
27½	20⅝	El Auto 1¼e	3	26	25½	26	+ ⅞
13⅛	10⅜	Elec Boat ½e	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
1⅜	¾	El Pow & Lt	2	1	[illegible]	1	+ [illegible]
32¾	15	El P$6 pf.90k	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jun30
35⅛	17¼	ElP7pf$1.05k	2	23	22⅞	23	Jul 3
32⅝	29	El Stor Bat 2	1	32	32	32	+ ⅛
26⅜	19¼	El PasoG 2.40	1	23	23	23	+1
49	39¾	Endi-John 3	1	47	47	47	+ ½
3⅛	1¼	Eng Pub Serv	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
66	40	Eng PS$5pf 5	1	49	49	49	Jul 2
73	46½	EPS5½pf5½	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	Jul 3
[illegible]	[illegible]	Equit Off Bldg	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
7⅛	4⅞	Erie RR (½e)	9	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅞	Erie RR ct½e	89	6	5¾	6	+ ½
44	32¼	Erie RR pf A5	5	36	35½	36	+ ¾
2⅛	1½	Eureka V Cl	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5¾	4⅛	Evans Prod		4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
26	20	Ex-Cello 2.60	1	23¼	22¼	22¼	+ ½
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exchange Buf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'y28
		F					
37¼	27⅞	Fairb Mor 2e	2	31	30¾	31	+1
29¾	19	Fajardo Sug 2	3	19	19	19	Jun30
8⅛	6	Fed Lt&Tr 1	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jun25
24½	20	Fed Min&S 2e	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jul 3
10⅛	8	Fed Mog (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun26
4⅛	3	Fed M T .20e	2	3	3	3	Jul 3
18⅛	11⅞	Fed D St 1.40	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jul 3
87	77	Fed DS pf4¼	1	78	78	78	Jun24
11	7⅝	Ferro Enam 1	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jul 3
41¼	29⅝	Fid P F 1.60a	8	36⅜	36	36⅜	+ ⅜
16⅛	13⅛	Firestone ¾e	3	16⅛	15⅞	16	
98	87½	Firestone pf 6	2	98	98	98	
39⅛	29¾	First NSt 2½	2	33	33	33	Jul 3
17⅛	9¾	Flintkote .40e	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Jul 3
96½	86	Flintk pf 4½	1	87	87	87	Jul 3
20	15	Florence S ½e	1	18	18	18	Jul 2
21¾	18	Florsheim A 2	1	18	18	18	Apr21
5⅛	3	Follansbee Stl	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 2
11½	9	Food Fair St 1	1	9	9	9	Jun26
32½	27¾	Food Ma 1.40	8	29¾	29	29¾	+ ¾
12⅞	9¼	Foster Wheeler	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
17	16	Foster 6 1½	120	16	16	16	Jul 1
10¼	5	Francisco Sug	6	5⅜	5¼	5½	Jul 3
38¾	27	Freeport S (2)	7	32	32	32	+ ½
19	15½	Fruehauf 1.40	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jul 3
		G					
2⅛	1⅜	Gabriel Co A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 2
2⅜	1½	Gair Robt ¼g	4	1⅝	1½	1½	
11	8⅞	Gair pf 1.20	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jun17
3⅜	2¼	Gar Wood	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	6⅝	Gar Wd pf ½	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 2
10¼	8½	Gaylord C ½a	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
52½	51	Gaylord pf 2¾	1	51	51	51	M'y 6
5¼	3⅜	Gen Am I ¼g	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 2
104	98	Gen Am I pf 6	2	100	100	100	Jun18
46¾	35½	Gen Am Tr 1e	1	36	36	36	— ½
4⅛	3⅜	Gen Bak .20e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 3
3⅜	2⅜	Gen Bronze	2	3	3	3	Jun26
3	2¼	Gen Cable	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9⅛	6⅞	Gen Cable A	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
90¼	72	Gen C pf 3½k	1	76	76	76	Jul 3
20	16⅝	Gen Cigar (1)	1	18	18	18	Jul 3
28⅜	21½	Gen El 1.05e	65	26¾	26⅜	26¾	+ ¼
40½	23¾	Gen Fds .90e	5	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ¼
116	111¾	Gen F pf 4½	1	113	113	113	Jun12
1¾	⅝	Gen G & El A	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
83	64⅞	Gen Mills (4)	3	78½	78½	78½	Jul 3
38⅛	30	Gen Motors 1e	85	38⅛	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅛
126	122	Gen Mot pf(5)	2	125	125	125	Jul 3
3⅜	1⅜	Gen O Ad .20e	9	2	1⅞	2	Jul 1
30	16½	Gen O Ad A 4	1	19	19	19	Jun25
12⅞	10¾	Gen Prec ¼e	1	12	12	12	Jul 3
5¾	4	Gen P Ik	5	4½	4	4¼	Jul 3
½	[illegible]	Gen Pub Serv	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jul 1
12⅝	10½	Gen Ry S ½e	3	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
½	[illegible]	Gen Real&Ut	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jul 3
28½	23	Gen R'I&U pf	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jul 1
19¼	14½	Gen Refr .60e	2	15½	15⅜	15½	Jul 3
10	8¼	Gen Shoe ½e	1	9½	9½	9½	Jul 3
20	13½	Gen Tel(1.60)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jul 2
16½	11	Gen Time ½e	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7½	Gen T&R ½e	2	10¼	10	10¼	Jul 2
4	3	Gillette (.15e)	15	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
52	40½	Gillette pf (5)	2	53	52⅝	53	+ 1

—1942— High	Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5⅞	4	Gimbel Bros	1	4½	4½	4½	
65½	50	Gimbel $6pf 6	1	54½	54½	54½	Jul 2
15	12½	Glidden (.80e)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
44	37¾	Glid cv pf 2¼	1	40	40	40	Jun25
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gobel (Adolf)	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun23
2⅜	1¾	Goebel Bw .20	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
18⅛	13	Goodrich (2g)	32	17⅞	17	17⅞	+ ¾
71⅞	56	Goodrich pf 5	3	72	71½	71½	— ⅜
17⅝	10⅛	Goodyear T ¾e	15	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅜
81	60¼	Goodyear pf 5	2	82	82	82	+1
3	1¾	Goth Hosiery	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
1	⅝	Graham-Paige	2	¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5⅛	4⅛	Graby M .60e	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
7¾	6	Grand Union	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 2
8¼	6	Granite C.35g	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
31	22½	Grant (1.40a)	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	Jul 2
25	23¼	Grant pf (1)	5	25	25	25	Jun15
17¼	14¾	Gt N I O ct 2g	1	16	16	16	+ ½
25⅝	19¾	Gt Nor pf 1e	19	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ¾
28⅛	22⅜	Gt West Sug 2	1	22½	22½	22½	
33½	25	Green HL (2a)	1	30	30	30	Jul 2
12¾	10½	Greyhound (1)	5	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
11¼	10	Greyh'd pf .55	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jun29
14⅝	9⅛	Grum Air 1½g	6	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅝
3⅞	1⅝	Guantan Sugar	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 3
4	2⅛	Gulf Mob&Oh	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 3
29⅞	18	Gulf Mpf2½g	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
		H—I					
25	19¾	Hack Wat 1½	1	21½	21½	21½	Jun27
12⅛	8¾	Hall Print 1a	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun30
10½	8	Hamil W .40e	4	8	8	8	Jun25
16⅞	12½	Harb-Wa ⅜e	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
4½	3½	Hat Corp ¼e	3	4	4	4	Jun29
1⅞	⅞	Hayes Mfg	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5½	Hayes In 1¼e	9	8	7½	7½	Jul 1
93½	81	Hazel Atlas 5	4	84½	84½	84½	Jun12
6⅝	4½	Hecker Prod	6	5⅛	5	5	
57	45	Helme 3¾e	6	53	53	53	Jul 1
12¾	10¼	Hercules (1)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 3
72	51	Herc Pw 1.10e	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	+1¾
40⅞	30¼	Hershey C (3)	7	39½	38½	39½	Jun30
102½	79	Hersh cv pf 4a	1	90	90	90	Jul 2
13½	12½	Hinde&Da ⅛ea	2	13	13	13	Jul 3
13⅝	11	Hires 1.20a	6	12½	12½	12½	Jun30
22¾	14¼	Holland F (2)	11	21½	21½	21½	Jul 3
6⅞	6	Hollander ½e	4	6½	6¼	6½	
18⅝	13⅜	Holly Sug ½e	3	14	13¾	13¾	Jun23
38¼	22½	Homestake4½	3	33¾	33	33	— ¼
34	27	Hou Her A 2½	2	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅝
10⅞	8⅛	Hou Her B ½e	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
44	30½	Household (4)	1	37	37	37	Jul 2
105	96	Household pf 5	1	104	104	104	Jul 3
3⅛	2⅛	Houston Oil	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 3
34½	29¾	Howe Snd (3)	5	31¾	31¾	31¾	Jul 2
⅝	[illegible]	Hudson & Man	1	½	½	½	Jul 3
4	2	Hudson&M pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun25
21	16⅝	Hudson B (h2)	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Hudson Motor	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅛	[illegible]	Hupp Motor	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
8	5⅝	Illinois Cent	30	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
18⅛	13	Ill Cent pf	1	15	15	15	Jul 3
9⅛	6⅜	Indian Refin	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jul 2
16⅛	10⅛	Indp Pw 1.10e	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jul 3
27	21	Indus Rayon 2	2	23¾	23⅝	23¾	+ ¼
100	74	Inger-Rand 3e	2	83	82½	82½	Jun24
74½	54	Inland Steel 4	4	63	63	63	+ ¼
12¾	8¾	Inspir Cop ½e	5	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
6⅛	5½	Insur ct (.20)	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
23½	19¾	Iterchem 1.60	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
10⅛	5¼	Itercon R .40g	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 1
8	5⅛	Interlake ¼e	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
151½	109½	Int Bus Ma 6a	3	140	138½	140	+4
52	40	Int Harvest 2	21	48⅜	46¾	48⅜	+1½
160½	147	Int Harv pf 7	1	161	161	161	Jul 2
⅝	[illegible]	Int Hydro El A	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jul 3
12½	5½	Int Mer Marine	21	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
6⅛	3½	Int Minerals	9	6	5⅞	6	
45	38	Int Min'ls 4pf	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
3	1⅞	Int M&Ch p pf	3	57½	57	57½	Apr10
2⅞	2½	Int Mining ¼g	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun29
28⅝	24½	Int Nick Can 2	32	26⅝	26	26⅛	+ ¼
130⅞	126¼	Int Nick pf(7)	3	130⅞	130	130⅞	Jun30
15⅛	8⅝	Int Paper Co	16	9⅛	9⅛	9½	
60⅝	46½	Int Paper pf 5	1	47½	47½	47½	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅛	Int Ry Cen Am	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun29
48¼	39	Int Salt (1e)	1	41	41	41	Jul 2
32	26	Int Shoe 1.80	2	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
39	26	Int Silver 2e	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Jul 3
96	94	Int Silver pf 7	1	94½	94½	94½	Jun10
3	1½	Int Tel & Tel	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	
3⅛	2	Int T&T for ct	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	6⅝	Interst DS ¼e	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9	7⅛	Intertype ½e	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
32⅛	24⅛	Island Cr C 1e	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ½
		J—K—L					
8	5⅛	Jarvis 1⅛g	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 2
33½	18½	Jewel Tea (1e)	1	23	23	23	
107⅜	85	Jewel T pf4¼	1	96½	96½	96½	Jul 3
62½	50⅛	Johns-M 1¼e	9	55¾	55	55¾	+1
24⅛	17⅛	Jones&L 1½e	13	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	+ ⅜
64	54⅜	Jones&L pfA 5	1	56	56	56	
79⅞	61	Jones&L pfB 5	3	65⅛	64⅛	65⅛	+ ¼
11	8	Joy Mfg (½e)	1	8	8	8	Jul 3
9⅛	5	Kalam S&F .60	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Kan City Sou	12	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
22	16	Kan C So pf2g	1	19	19	19	+ ½
11½	6	Kaufmann .40e	1	7⅛	7½	7½	Jun16
8½	7	Kayser (½e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jul 3
12⅞	10⅛	Kels H A 1¼k	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jun27
7⅛	4⅞	Kelsey H B ⅛e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
37⅛	26⅞	Kennecott (1e)	49	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+ ½
13⅜	11⅛	Key S&W .70e	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jun26
29	24½	Kimberly-Cl 1	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	Jun25
2⅜	1⅝	Kinney (GR)	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun30
22⅞	17	Kresge 1.20	5	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Kresge Dep St	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun15
27	19½	Kress SH 1.60	2	21⅞	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
29¾	22½	Kroger Groc 2	2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅜
12⅞	11½	Lambert 1½	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	8⅛	Lane Bryant 1	1	8½	8½	8½	Jul 2
22	15½	Lee R&T ⅜e	3	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
23¼	18½	Leh P C 1¼e	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
1⅛	⅞	Lehigh V Coal	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
14⅛	8½	Lehigh V C pf	20	13	12⅜	13	+ ⅜
4	2⅛	Lehigh Val RR	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	17¼	Lehman Cp 1a	7	19¼	19	19¼	Jul 3
13⅛	11⅜	Lehn&Fk .70e	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jul 3
2[illegible]	18	Lerner Strs (2)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jul 2
26⅜	20⅛	Lib-O-FG ½e	8	26½	26	26½	+ ½
5⅛	4	Lib. McN .45e	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	
33	20	Life Sav 1.60a	1	28	28	28	+ ½
73½	50½	Lig&Myers (3)	2	63	63	63	Jul 1
74¼	50½	Lig&My B (3)	1	64	64	64	— ½
175	164½	Lig&My pf (7)	1	165⅝	165⅝	165⅝	Jun 9
19¼	16⅜	Lily Tulip	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jun26
32⅛	22¼	Lima Loco(1e)	5	25	23¾	24⅝	+ 1⅛
34	25¼	Link Belt (2)	6	31½	31	31	— ⅞
10¼	9⅛	Lion Oil Ref 1	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 3
15½	11⅛	Liquid Carb 1a	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jul 2
24⅛	14⅛	Lockheed A 2g	13	17⅛	16⅛	17	+ ⅞
42⅜	37	Loew's Inc (2)	9	41⅜	41	41⅜	+ ⅜
42½	31½	Lone Star (3)	6	35½	35	35	+ ½
4⅛	2⅞	Long Bell LbA	1	3	3	3	Jun30
18⅛	15	Loose-Wil (1)	6	17	17	17	— ⅛
15¼	11½	Lorillard ½e	10	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
76½	58	Lou & Nash 2e	7	61½	60¾	61½	+ ½
18⅛	11¼	Lou G&EA1½	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
		M					
23¼	15⅛	MacAnd 1½e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun30
35⅛	28¼	Mack Truck 3g	8	29¾	29	29¾	+ ½
21½	17¼	Macy (RH)(2)	4	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
13⅛	10⅛	Mad Sq G ⅜e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun22
27¾	20	Magma Cop 1e	1	21½	21½	21½	
4⅝	2½	Manati Sugar	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	5	Mandel Br ½e	4	5⅛	5	5	Jul 3
16⅜	11⅞	Manh Shirt 1	1	13	13	13	+ ½
1⅛	[illegible]	Maracaibo Oil	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jul 3
3½	2⅛	Mar Mid .18e	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	8½	Marsh Fld .80	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	17¼	Martin GL 3g	15	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	+1¼
6⅛	3⅛	Martin-Parry	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
27½	22½	Masonite Cp 1	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	Jul 1
24½	20	Master E 1.10e	1	21	21	21	
29½	20	Math Alk ⅜e	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jun29
46½	31	May Dept St 3	7	37	36¾	37	+1
1⅝	1⅛	Maytag Co	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 1
18	13½	Maytag pf (3)	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Jul 3
10⅛	9	McCall 1.40	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
14	10	McCrory St 1	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 3
108¼	100	McCrory pfww5	1	102	102	102	Jun29
18½	14	McGraw Elec 2	8	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
8	6½	McGr H .30e	1	7	6½	6½	Jul 3
34⅛	28	McInty h2.22a	3	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	
12⅜	9⅞	McKess&R ¼e	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
108⅛	101	McKes pf 5¼	2	106	106	106	+2½
7¼	5⅛	McLellan .40e	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
7¼	6	Mead Corp ¼e	3	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
72	64	M'd pfBww5½	1	64	64	64	Jun 4
32	21	Melville Sh(2)	3	23	22¾	23	+ ¾
5⅞	4½	Mengel Co½g	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 2
29½	21	Merch & M 1e	2	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
30½	24¼	MestaMa 2¼e	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
7⅛	5	Miami Cop¼e	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
16	12⅛	Mid-Cont .40e	3	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	16½	Midland Stl 1e	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun23
42½	35½	Minn-Hon (2a)	6	39¾	38⅞	39¾	+ ¾
109	108¼	Min-H pfC 4¼	60	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	M'y19
3⅛	1⅞	Minn-Moline	2	2	2	2	Jun27
67	57½	Min-M pf3¼k	1	57½	57½	57½	Jun26
12	8¼	Mission C .85g	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mo-Kan-Texas	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jul 2
2⅞	1⅜	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	4	2½	2½	2½	
14⅛	12¼	Mohawk C (2)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
91	66	Monsanto (2)	2	78	77⅛	78	+ ¾
105½	101½	Mons pf C st 4	4	104	104	104	M'y12
31⅛	23½	Mont Wd 1½e	27	30⅜	29⅜	30⅜	+ ⅞
42⅛	37½	Morrell J (2)	1	38	38	38	Jun10
8⅜	6¼	Motor Prod 1g	3	8	8	8	Jul 2
12¼	9⅞	Motor Whl .40e	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jul 3
25⅝	20¾	Mueller Br 1e	2	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¾
3¼	2½	Mullins Mfg B	1	2½	2½	2½	
14	11½	Munsing 2½g	1	14	14	14	Jun29

—1942— High	Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
69¾	49	Murphy GC (4)	2	54	53⅞	53⅞	Jul 3
5⅛	4¾	Murray Cp ½g	7	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
39⅝	30½	Myers Br (1e)	2	33	32	33	Jul 2
2¾	1¾	Nabco Liq Co	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅜	3⅜	Nash-Kelv ¼e	21	5½	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
18	13⅛	Nat Acme (1e)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
4⅛	3	Nat Auto Fib	5	4	4	4	Jul 3
7⅜	5⅝	Nat Au pf .60	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jun27
8⅛	6⅛	Nat Aviat ⅛e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
16	13	Nat Bis 1.10e	15	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
166½	140	Nat Bisc pf 7	2	158	158	158	Jun26
15	12½	Nat B&S .45e	1	13½	13½	13½	
5⅛	3¾	Nat Can ¼g	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
16½	11	Nat Cash Rg 1	9	15	15¼	15¾	+ ½
9⅛	7	Nat Cyl G .80	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	12¼	Nat Dairy .80	14	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
5⅛	4⅝	Nat Dept Strs	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9⅛	8⅜	Nat D S pf .60	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jun26
22⅞	17⅛	Nat Dist (2)	8	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅜
16½	14¼	Nat En&S ¾e	3	16½	16¼	16¾	M'y21
4⅛	3¾	Nat Gyps .40g	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅛	11⅞	Nat Lead ½	6	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
168	145	Nat Ld pf A 7	1	157	157	157	Jun27
17¾	13⅞	Nat M&StI½e	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
35	29½	Nat Oil Pr ¼e	2	33	33	33	
3⅛	1½	Nat Pow & Lt	5	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
53½	43¼	Nat Steel (3)	8	47¾	47⅜	47¾	+ ¾
6⅛	4	Nat Supply	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
63	45¾	NS$5½pf2¾k	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+1⅛
16⅛	9⅝	Nat Sup $2pf	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jun30
3⅛	2⅝	Nat Tea	1	3	3	3	
9⅛	6⅝	Natomas ½e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
7½	5¾	Nehi Corp .40e	1	7	7	7	Jul 2
14½	11	Neisner Br (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jul 3
35	28	Newberry 2.40	1	35	35	35	Jun 4
30½	22½	Newmont M⅜e	7	25	25	25	+ ¼
11⅛	7¼	Newport I .20e	2	8	7⅞	8	Jul 3
25½	17⅝	Newpt N S 1e	3	18½	18	18½	Jul 3
109½	98½	Newp N S pf 5	1	98½	98½	98½	Jul 3
32¼	23⅞	NY Air Br(1e)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
10	6⅝	NY Cent RR	155	9⅛	8⅞	9	
17⅛	11½	NY Chi&St L	3	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
51	36	NY Ch&StL pf	8	41	40	40⅜	+ ⅞
15⅞	10¼	NYC Omnib 2	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 3
6	4	NY Dock	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 1
15½	12⅛	NY Dock pf	2	13	13	13	Jun30
¾	[illegible]	NY NH & H RR	3	½	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
2½	⅝	NY NH & H pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
[illegible]	[illegible]	NY Ont&West	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun 3
30⅛	19	NY Ship 1½e	6	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
23⅛	15½	Noblitt-Sp 1e	6	19½	19½	19½	Jun22
192	143	Norf&West 10	1	156	156	156	Jul 1
14	9⅞	Nor Am Av 2g	15	11⅛	10½	11⅛	+ ½
10⅛	6½	No Am Co .68f	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
52½	39	No Am 6 pf 3	2	45	44¾	44¾	Jul 1
53	39	NoA 5¾pf2⅞	1	45	45	45	Jul 2
7	4½	Northern Pac	55	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
108½	100	Nor St P pf 5	1	106½	106	106	Jun16
11⅛	8	Northwest Airl	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Norwalk T & R	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10⅛	8¼	Norwich P .40e	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jun30
		O—P					
8¼	6⅛	Ohio Oil ⅛e	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24	17	Oliver Farm 1e	2	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
6½	2½	Omnibus Corp	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Oppen Col ⅛e	1	4	4	4	Jul 3
13½	11½	Otis Elev .40e	3	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
22¾	16⅞	Out M&M 1e	3	20	19¾	20	Jun24
54	43¼	Owens-I G (2)	9	49½	48½	48½	+ ¼
8⅞	7	Pac A Fish 1g	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
15⅛	7	Pac Fin 1.20	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
20	15½	Pac G & E (2)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
31	22½	Pac Lighting 3	1	26½	26½	26½	Jul 3
18½	13¼	Pac Mills (1e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jul 3
2¾	1½	Pac Tin Cons	1	2	2	2	Jul 3
5⅞	5⅛	Pac West Oil	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
2½	1⅞	Packard(.10e)	21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅛	11¼	Pan Am Air 1g	59	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
8⅛	7	Pan A Pet ¼g	1	7	7	7	Jul 3
1⅜	1	Panhandle .10e	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 2
28½	20⅝	Paraffine (2)	1	27	27	27	
15⅝	11¼	Param Pict 1	11	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ¼
114¼	100¼	Param 1pf 6	2	108½	108½	108½	— ½
17	15	Park & Tilford	1	15	15	15	M'y 8
2⅛	1⅜	Park Utah .10g	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	19⅛	Parke Dav 1e	8	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
17½	13¾	Parker Rust 1	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Parmelee Trans	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan27
20⅛	13⅛	Patino M 1¾e	16	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
55⅛	44	Pen&Fd 1¼e	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	Jul 1
80¼	56⅛	Penney JC 3	1	68	68	68	
2⅜	1⅛	Penn Coal & C	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun16
2	1⅛	Penn-Dix Cem	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun27
44	32	Penn-Dpf1¾k	2	32½	32½	32½	Jul 2
13½	11	Penn G Sand 1	1	13	13	13	Jul 2
24¼	18⅞	Penn RR (1e)	32	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+ ½
23¼	16⅝	Peoples D.65e	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jul 3
46⅛	36	Peop GL&C 4	1	40	40	40	Jun18
1½	⅞	Peoria & East	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r27
23½	15⅛	Pepsi-Cola ⅜e	19	22½	22	22	
7⅛	4	Pere Marquette	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅜
27⅞	19⅛	Pet Milk (1)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jul 3
6	4¼	Petrol Cp .20a	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jun27
6	5	Pfeiffer	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
32¼	22¼	Phelps D 1.20e	39	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
40½	28⅝	Phila 6pf (3)	1	34	34	34	
10⅛	7⅝	Philco Co .35e	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
75	55½	Philip Mor 3a	1	71	71	71	
107¼	98	Phil M pf 4¼	2	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Jul 3
104¼	103	PhM4½pf4½	4	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	
9	6⅛	Phillips-Jones	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jun24
41⅛	30	Phillips Pet 2	6	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	+ ⅜
2⅛	1⅝	Phoenix Hos'y	1	2	2	2	Jun 5
18⅛	15½	Pillsbury (1a)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jul 3
10⅞	6⅛	Pitt & W Va	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4¼	3	Pittsburgh Coal	10	3½	3⅜	3½	Jul 3
36⅛	26½	Pittsburgh pf	4	31	30⅞	31	Jul 3
6¼	4½	Pitt C&I ⅛g	1	4½	4½	4¾	Jul 3
9⅛	7⅛	Pitt Forg ⅛e	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun25
5⅛	4	Pitt S&B ⅛e	1	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 1
6⅛	4	Pitt Steel	3	4	4	4	Jun24
1⅝	1	Pittston Co	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun29
14⅛	11⅛	Plym Oil .80	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
17	15½	Pond CreekVe	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jun11
5⅛	3½	Poor & Co B	1	4	4	4	Jul 3
16⅛	9⅛	Postal Tel pf	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Pressed SC ⅛e	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	Pr S1pf .06¼e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 3
29⅛	22⅛	Pr SC2pf2¼k	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
52	42	Proctor&Gm 2	3	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	
14⅛	9⅛	Pub Sv NJ ⅛e	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
111	79⅛	P S NJ 7pf(7)	1	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	Jul 3
99⅛	73⅛	P S NJ 6pf(6)	1	77	77	77	— ½
86⅛	62	P S NJ $5pf5	1	70	70	70	Jul 3
115	111⅛	P S El&Gpf 5	1	112	112	112	Jun17
26⅛	20⅛	Pullman (1)	23	22⅛	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
10	7	Pure Oil ⅛e	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
101⅛	90½	Pure O 6pf(6)	1	92½	92½	92½	Jun29
91⅛	80⅛	Pure O 5pf(5)	2	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	9⅛	Purity Bak ⅛e	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 3
		Q—R					
9⅞	8¼	Quak S O ½e	2	9⅛	9	9	Jul 3
3⅛	2½	Radio Co .20e	39	3⅛	3	3⅛	
54¼	46½	Radio pf 3½	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ¼
88	88	Radio pf B (5)	4	88	88	88	Apr25
3⅛	2	Radio-Keith-O	7	3	2⅞	3	Jul 2
46½	34⅝	Radio-K-O pf	2	42	42	42	Jul 1
17⅛	15½	Raybest-M ¾e	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jun24
11⅛	7⅞	Rayonier ½e	2	8	8	8	Jul 3
26¾	23⅝	Rayonier pf(2)	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	Jul 1
15⅛	11½	Reading Co(1)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
27½	23¾	Reading 1pf 2	5	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅜
23¾	20	Reading 2pf 2	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Jul 1
2	1⅛	Real Silk Hos	1	2	2	2	Jun29
7½	6¼	Reliable St ½	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jul 2
12⅛	10⅛	Reliance (¾e)	1	11	11	11	Jun11
9⅛	7⅜	Rem Rad .65e	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
63⅛	55	Rem pfww 4½	1	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅞
4⅛	2⅞	Reo Motors ct	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
19	13½	Repub St ¾e	15	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
86¾	70¾	Rep Stl pf A 6	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	Jul 3
6⅛	4¼	Rev Cop & Br	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 3
8⅞	6¼	Reynolds Met	3	7	7	7	
4⅞	3⅜	Reyn Spr(¼g)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
27½	20	Rey Tob B .85e	15	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅞
9	6⅞	Richfield O ½g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Ritter Co ¼e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun18
5⅛	3⅛	Roan Ant .15e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 1
19½	16	Ruberoid .30e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
10⅛	7	Rustless (.60)	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rutland RR pf	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun22
		S					
44	29½	Safeway St (3)	10	33½	33⅛	33⅛	
34⅞	23	St Jos Ld (1e)	17	25⅛	25⅛	25½	+ ¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	St L-San Fran	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun30
⅞	⅜	St L San Fr pf	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
19½	9½	Savage Arms 1e	7	11½	11¼	11¼	
16⅛	12¼	Schenley (1g)	4	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
89¼	78	Schen pf 5½	2	82¼	82¼	82¼	Jun26
36½	25½	Scott Pap 1.80	4	31¼	31¼	31¼	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Seaboard Air L	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1	[illegible]	Seaboard ALpf	2	½	½	½	Jun24
13¾	10⅛	Seaboard O 1	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 2
3⅛	2	Seagrave Corp	1	2	2	2	Jun23
57	43½	Sears Roeb (3)	19	56⅞	56⅛	56⅞	+ 1⅛
7⅞	4⅞	Servel Inc (1)	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
10	8	Sharon Stl ½e	5	8	8	8	Jul 3
7	4⅛	Sharp & D ¼e	5	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
61⅛	54⅞	Sharp&Dpf3½	1	59	59	59	Jul 2
5⅛	4⅛	Shattuck (.40)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 3
14⅛	10⅛	Shell O (.40e)	8	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Silver King	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	11⅞	Simmons ⅛e	5	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ 1⅛
1⅛	⅞	Simms Petrol	4	1	1	1	Jun27
26	20½	Simonds S.80e	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jul 2
28⅛	19⅛	Skelley O 1½g	1	23	23	23	+ ½
20⅛	16	Smith AO ⅛e	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ½
13⅛	9	Smith & Corle	1	11	11	11	Jul 1
17	13⅛	Snider Pack 1e	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jun20
8⅛	6⅛	Soc-Vac (½)	39	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SouAG&P.10e	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 1
26⅛	17½	S P Rico 1¾e	4	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ½

—1942— High	Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
15¾	14	So Grey L 1½	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jun23
20¾	14⅞	So Cal Ed 1½a	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
12½	9¼	So Nat Gas (1)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jun27
13⅜	10	Southern Pac	129	13	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
18⅜	12½	Southern Ry	8	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
35⅜	23¾	Southern Ry pf	9	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
50½	34¾	So Ry M&O 4	1	37½	37½	37½	Jun26
1⅞	1¼	Sparks-Withing	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 3
3½	2¼	Spear & Co	1	3	3	3	Jul 2
20¾	17½	Spencer Kell 2	8	19	18⅝	19	Jul 3
31⅛	21⅞	Sperry Corp 2g	21	24	23⅝	24	
37	31½	Spicer Mfg 3e	4	32¼	31½	32¼	+ ¾
4⅛	2⅝	Spiegel Inc	7	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
38⅜	27⅞	Square D Co 1e	2	28¾	28⅝	28¾	+ ¾
49½	40½	Squibb 1½e	1	45½	45½	45½	Jul 3
113	111¾	Squibb pf (5)	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	Apr20
5	2⅜	Stand Brands	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
110	89¼	Stand B pf 4½	2	95½	95	95½	+ ½
[illegible]	[illegible]	Stand Gas&El	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
1⅝	⅜	Stand Gas $4pf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
11½	5⅛	Std G $6 pr pf	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 1
13¼	6	Std G $7 pr pf	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
22⅞	18	Std O Cal .70e	11	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+ ⅜
27½	20	Std Oil Ind(1)	24	23¾	23⅜	23¾	+ ⅜
42¼	30½	Stand O NJ 1a	48	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅜
33⅛	25⅛	Std O Oh 1½	1	31	31	31	+ ¼
34¾	24	Starrett (1e)	1	24	24	24	Jul 3
57	42	Sterl Pr 3.80	4	54⅛	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅛
6	5⅛	Stewart-W ⅛e	7	6	6⅛	6	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Stokeley Bros	2	4	4	4	Jun29
5⅛	4	Stone&W.60g	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5¼	3¾	Studebaker Cp	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
55⅛	43	Sun Oil (1)	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Sunshine ¼e	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
15⅛	11½	Superheater(1)	3	13	12½	13	Jul 3
1⅜	1	Superior O .05g	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	Superior Steel	12	11	10	11	+ 1
21	17⅛	Sutherl'd 1.20	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jul 2
3⅛	3⅛	Sweets Co Am	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'y28
25	20⅛	Swift Co 1.20a	8	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	Swift Int'l 2a	20	24	23⅛	23⅞	+ ¾
5⅛	3⅛	Sym-Gld .35e	1	4	4	4	
		T—U					
5	4	Talcott (.20e)	3	4⅛	4½	4⅛	Jun 5
2⅛	1⅛	Telautog .10g	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 1
9⅛	7⅛	Tenn Corp ⅛e	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jul 3
11⅛	7⅛	Texas&Pac Ry	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	30	Texas Co (2)	9	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
3	2	Texas GP .10e	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 3
34⅞	28	Texas G Sul 2	8	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	5	Tex PC&O .40	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6	4½	Tex P L T .10g	7	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Thatcher Mfg	1	6½	6½	6½	Jul 2
42	38⅛	That cv pf 3.60	1	41	41	41	Jun17
3	2⅛	The Fair	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 3
4⅛	3⅛	Thermoid .10e	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	2⅛	Third Av Tran	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 2
6⅛	5⅛	Thomp JR .15e	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 3
27½	17½	Thomp Pr ⅛e	2	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thompson-Star	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
10⅛	8⅛	Thompson-S pf	1	9½	9½	9½	Jul 2
10⅛	8	Tide W A .60e	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
95½	85	Tide W pf 4½	1	87½	87½	87½	Jun29
34⅛	22	Timk-Det 2e	3	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	31½	Timken R B 1e	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	4	Transamer(½)	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Trans&West A	10	9	9	9	
12⅛	8⅛	Transue-W 1e	2	11⅛	11	11⅛	Jul 3
1	[illegible]	Tri-Cont Corp	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jul 2
7	5½	Truax-Tr .57e	11	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	11	Truscon Steel	1	11	11	11	Jun29
10⅛	7⅛	Twen C-F ⅛e	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
23⅛	19⅛	Twen C pf 1½	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Jun29
3⅛	1⅛	Twin City R T	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 2
6⅛	5⅛	Twin Cch ⅛g	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
37	28⅞	Underwood 1e	7	38	37⅛	38	+1
9⅛	7⅛	UnionB&P1⅛e	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
74⅛	58	Union Cb 2⅛e	11	67⅛	66½	67⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10	Union O C (1)	5	11	10⅞	11	
77½	63⅛	Union Pac (6)	6	69⅛	68⅛	68⅞	+ ⅛
81½	74½	Union Pac pf 4	1	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	— ½
30	22½	Union TC .90e	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	United Air L	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
36½	23⅛	Unit Airc 1e	17	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+1⅛
104⅛	89	Unit Air pf (5)	3	95⅛	95	95⅛	Jul 3
13⅛	9⅛	Unit Bisc ⅛e	1	13	13	13	Jul 3
45½	37	Unit Carb 3	1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	Jun23
20	16	Un-C-F (1.20)	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	Jun 9
[illegible]	[illegible]	United Corp	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
16⅛	11⅛	Unit Cp pf 3k	5	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	Unit Drug	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Unit Dyewood	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	Unit Elec Coal	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
35	25⅛	Unit E&F 1⅛e	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Jun30
72½	48½	United Fruit 4	3	56	55⅛	56	+2⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Unit G I ⅛e	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
106½	93½	Unit Gas pf 5	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	Jul 3
15⅛	11⅛	Unit M&M 1a	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Un Pap'bd ⅛e	1	3	3	3	Jun24
3½	2⅛	US&For Sec	6	3	2⅞	3	
11⅛	6⅛	US Freight	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
49⅞	40⅛	US Gypsum (2)	13	50⅛	50	50⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	US Hoffman M	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 2
34⅛	24⅛	US Ind Al 1a	3	26	26	26	+ ½
3⅛	2⅛	US Leather	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	7	US Leather A	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ½
114	99	US L p 17⅛k	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Jun23
26⅛	22	US Pipe&F 2	4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
30	26⅛	US Play Cd 2a	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Jun11
24⅛	20	US Plywd 1.20	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jul 3
1	[illegible]	US Real&Imp	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
18⅛	13⅛	US Rubber	36	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
81	54	US Rubber 1pf	5	83⅛	82	83⅛	+2⅛
51⅛	37⅛	US Smelt (3e)	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	Jul 3
71	58	US Sml pf 3½	1	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	44⅛	US Steel (2e)	58	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
119⅛	107⅛	US Steel pf 7	4	108⅛	108	108⅛	+ ⅛
24	15½	US Tob (.62e)	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
1	[illegible]	United Stockyd	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun20
[illegible]	[illegible]	Unit Stores A	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jul 2
44	34⅛	Unit Strs pf 7g	1	36	36	36	Jul 1
14⅛	12⅛	Univ-Cycl ⅛e	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jun25
		V—W					
[illegible]	[illegible]	Vadsco Sales	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
11⅛	7⅛	Van Norm ⅛e	4		7¾	8	+ ½
24⅛	19	Van Raalte 1e	6	22½	22½	22½	Jul 3
20⅞	14⅛	Vanadium ⅛e	5	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅞
41⅞	30	Vick-Chem 2a	2	38	38	38	Jul 3
25½	18⅛	Vic Ch W .55e	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jun29
2⅛	1	Va-Caro Chem	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
33⅛	22⅛	Va-C Ch 6pf 1g	8	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
31⅛	24	Virgin Ry 2½	1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
29⅛	26	Vir Ry pf 1½	5	28⅛	28	28	Jul 3
10⅛	6⅛	Vultee Air ⅛e	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
25	16⅛	Vultee pf 1⅛	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+1
30⅛	21⅛	Wabash pf4½e	16	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
7½	6⅛	Waldorf Sys 1	1	7	7	7	Jul 2
18⅛	16	Walgreen 1.60	2	17	17	17	Jul 3
102	97½	Walgpww4½	1	97½	97½	97½	Jun22
3[illegible]	31⅛	Walker(H)(h4)	5	34⅛	34	34	
15⅛	1[illegible]	Walker pf (h1)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Walworth .20e	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Ward Baking A	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 2
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ward Baking B	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jul 2
22⅛	16	Ward Baking pf	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Jul 3
5⅛	4⅛	Warner Br Pic	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅛	[illegible]	Warren Bros	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jul 3
39½	25⅛	Warren Fdy 2a	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	Jul 1
19	13⅛	Wash G Lt 1½	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
13½	12	Waukesha M 1	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun27
15⅛	11⅛	Wayne Pump 2	1	15	15	15	
2⅛	1⅛	Webster Eisen	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun30
20⅛	15	Wesson O ⅛e	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jul 3
70	59½	Wesson pf (4)	1	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	Jul 1
18	12⅛	W Va P&P 1e	1	13	13	13	Jun29
104⅛	99⅛	W VaP&P pf 6	1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	Jun 9
16½	12⅛	West Auto (2)	1	16	16	16	+ ½
3⅛	2	West Maryland	8	2½	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 1
8⅛	4⅛	West Mary 2pf	2	5	5	5	— ½
[illegible]	[illegible]	West Pac pf	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
27⅛	23⅛	West Un T 1e	3	24	24	24	
19⅛	13⅛	West Air ⅛e	8	15	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
81⅛	63⅛	West E&M 2e	4	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+1
29⅛	23	Weston E I 1e	2	24	24	24	+ ⅛
31⅛	22	Westv Chl 1.40	1	26	25⅛	26	Jun16
27⅛	19⅛	Wheel Stl 1e	2	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅞
15	13	WhiteDen .60	4	13⅛	13	13	Jun 9
15⅛	12	White Mot ⅛e	2	13	12⅛	13	
3⅞	3	White Rk .10g	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun27
3⅛	1⅛	White Sew M	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun30
53	40	White S pfV⅛k	1	40	40	40	M'y 6
22⅛	15½	White or pf 2	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jul 2
2⅛	1⅛	Wilcox Oil	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun30
1⅞	1⅛	Willys-Overl'd	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Willys-Ov pf	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Wilson & Co	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
73⅛	56	Wilson$6pf 3k	1	62	62	62	Jul 3
24	18⅛	Woodw'd ⅛e	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jun30
28	21⅛	Woolw'th 1.60	43	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	Worth P & M	2	16⅛	16	16⅛	+1⅛
57⅛	44	Wor cv ppf4⅛	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
54	42⅛	Wor pr pf 4⅛	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	Jul 3
62	39	Wrigley (3a)	1	51½	51½	51½	+1
		Y—Z					
19⅞	15⅛	Yale & T .60	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Jul 2
13⅛	10½	Yel Tr&C (1)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5	YoungS&W 1e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun29
37½	28⅛	YoungS&T1⅛e	10	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
84	78	YngS&Tpf5⅛	1	80	80	80	Jun23
12⅛	7	Youngst S ⅛e	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Zenith Rad 1e	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Zonite Pr .15g	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 1

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Steel Rate Off Only Point In Holiday Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel production was little affected by the Independence Day holiday at the weekend, according to the magazine Steel. Operations last week declined 1 point to 97½ per cent, partly due to lack of scrap and the necessity for furnace repair. In the corresponding week of last year, the rate dropped 7½ points, mainly from observance of the holiday.

At Wheeling the operating rate advanced 4 points to 83½ per cent and at Cincinnati 2 points to 91 per cent. Pittsburgh dropped 1½ to 94, Detroit 1 point to 91, Buffalo 2½ points to 90½, Cleveland 2 points to 92 and New England 5 points to 95. Rates were unchanged at Chicago, 103; Eastern Pennsylvania, 96; St. Louis, 95½; Birmingham, 95; Youngstown, 95.

A new priorities plan for the steel industry designed to untangle "the situation from an excess of A-1-a priorities, on which had been superposed a mass of allocations and directives" has been issued but will be applied slowly to cause as little disruption as possible, the publication stated.

Under the new plan, a series of preference ratings, designated as AAA, AA-1, AA-2, etc., will take precedence over A-1-a. With the heavy load on mills, the report states, the plan "is welcomed as at least a partial solution."

"Probably not much effect will be apparent on shipments in July," the review continues. "It means that some holders of A-1-a ratings will not get steel that might have been delivered under the former plan. The volume of steel orders under allocations and priorities is estimated at double what it was in May and will total about 90 per cent of July deliveries. The remaining 10 per cent will go to highest rated orders, probably not lower than AA-2.

Manufacturers of war goods are handicapped by inequalities in parts supply, a result of the tight steel situation, often lacking some part necessary for completion of products. Farm implement manufacturers are having trouble maintaining their quotas of needed agricultural machinery because of slow delivery of light shapes and alloy and carbon rounds."

Auto Parking Meter Concerns Face Suit On Monopoly Charge

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—The Government has filed suit in U. S. District Court charging seven corporations, a partnership and 10 individuals with monopolizing the automobile parking meter industry in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

The court was asked to cancel existing agreements among the defendants, through which the monopoly allegedly is maintained, and to restrain the defendants from entering into any further agreements.

Names in the action are:

Vehicular Parking, Ltd., Karpark Corporation, Dual Parking Meter Company, M. H. Rhodes, Inc., and Peerless Oil & Gas Company, all Delaware corporations; Standard Meter Corporation; Connecticut; Duncan Meter Company, Illinois; Frank L. Michaels and Alfred R. Miller, of Covington, Ky., who do business as Mi-Co Meter Company; Vernon L. Taylor, San Antonio, Texas, president of Peerless, and a director of Vehicular; George E. Tribble, Baltimore, a director of Dual; Carl Magee, Oklahoma City, president of Dual; M. H. Rhodes, Hartford, Conn., president of M. H. Rhodes, Inc.; Donald S. Duncan, Chicago, president of Duncan Meter Company; and P. L. Newsom, Hartford, vice-president and secretary of Standard Meter Company.

The defendants will be given 20 days in which to file answers to the charges.

Crude Oil Output Steady Past Week

TULSA, OKLA., (AP) — Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 130 to 3,743,190 barrels for the week ended June 27, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

California's losses almost offset Texas' gains.

California declined 30,000 to 642,250; eastern fields, 475 to 97,925; Illinois, 2,695 to 277,040; Kansas, 7,750 to 272,100; the Rocky Mountain states, 900 to 122,095; Oklahoma 8,300 to 369,000, and east Texas, 67,750 to 295,000.

All Texas was up 43,600 to 1,324,300; Louisiana, 2,845 to 310,700, and Michigan, 500 to 65,700.

$2,000,000 Loan Granted Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—The government has announced that the United States had granted Bolivia a two million dollar credit to facilitate and guarantee this country's foreign and domestic commerce.

U. S. Given Sole Rights To Buy Colombian Rubber

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP)—The United States was given exclusive rights to purchase Colombian rubber in an agreement signed between the Rubber Reserve Co., a U. S. agency, and the Colombian Credit Bank.

Under the agreement the United States will help in developing rubber production with $1,000,000 in Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds which will be made available.

Chicago North Western

CHICAGO (AP)—R. L. Williams, chief executive officer of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company, announced the line's net railway operating income for May, 1942, was $2,050,570, as compared to $1,674,695, for May, 1941, an increase of 22.4 per cent.

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

15 P. C. Rise In Fruit, Berry Prices Likely

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson has given canners their new price formula for 1942 pack canned fruits and berries which ultimately will increase retail prices 15 per cent or more.

The action was necessary to cover increased costs of fresh fruit, labor and transportation, and was hastened to prevent crops from rotting on trees. OPA officials and canners and distributors conferred on the latter problem this week.

Advances in the wholesale and retail ceilings—which Mr. Henderson said Wednesday were "inflationary" and forced upon him by Congress' farm price policy and his inability to arrange a subsidy plan to absorb cost increases—are being worked out now and will be announced soon, the Office of Price Administration said. The increases at retail will apply only when the 1942 crop reaches grocers' shelves, however.

In determining his 1942 pack ceiling, each canner is permitted under the formula to add 10 per cent to his average price in the first 60 days of the 1941 pack of each variety and style of fruit. This is intended to cover highest costs of labor, transportation and factors other than raw materials.

To cover the increased raw materials costs, the canner may then add the difference between the average cost of the fresh fruit delivered at his factory in 1941 and the average cost this year. In no case shall this difference exceed the difference between the national average price last season, as reported by the Agriculture Department, and the highest applicable price set forth for farm products in the Emergency Price Control Act.

In computing this year's raw materials costs, canners must wait until they have purchased at least 75 per cent of their 1942 fruit and berry requirements. In calculating raw material costs per dozen cans, each canner may apportion his cost increases to the various grades and can sizes in the same manner as he did in 1941.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	117½	121½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	47⅝	49⅝
Aetna Life (1.20a)	26¼	27¾
American Equitable (1)	16⅞	18⅞
American Insur Newark (½a)	11⅞	12⅞
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	41	43
American Reserve	9½	10½
American Surety (2½)	48⅝	50⅝
Automobile (1a)	31½	33½
Baltimore American (.20a)	6⅞	7⅜
Boston (16a)	492	512
Camden Fire (1)	17⅜	18⅞
Carolina (1.30a)	24	26
City of New York (1.20)	16⅜	18⅜
Connecticut General Life (1)	24	26
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	30⅞	32⅞
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	112	117
Firemen's Newark (.40)	8¼	10¼
Franklin Fire (1a)	25½	27
Georgia Home (1a)	20½	23
General Reinsurance (2)	37⅞	39⅞
Glens Falls (1.60)	33½	35½
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅛	9⅛
Globe & Rutgers	6	7⅛
Great American Insurance (1a)	24	25⅞
Hanover (1.20)	21⅞	23⅞
Hartford Fire (2a)	85	88
Home Fire Sec	⅜	¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	27⅛	29
Homestead (1)	12⅝	14⅛
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅛	8⅛
Lincoln Fire	2¼	3¼
Maryland Casualty	1⅜	2⅛
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	55⅝	59⅛
National Fire (2)	50⅜	53⅜
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7¾
New Amsterdam Cas (47½e)	19⅝	20⅝
New Hampshire (1.60a)	38⅛	40¼
New York Fire (.80)	12⅛	13⅛
North River (1)	20⅛	21⅝
Northeast Insurance	4	4⅞
Phoenix (2a)	82	85
Providence Washington (1)	27	29
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	19⅝	21⅛
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	20⅛	21⅝
Rhode Island Insurance	4	5
St Paul Fire (8)	240	248
Springfield (4½a)	105¼	109¾
Standard Accident	49½	53¼
Sun Life (13)	180	210
Travelers (16)	383	393
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	24⅝	26⅛
United States Fire (2)	41⅜	43⅞
Westchester (1.20a)	29½	30⅝

a—Also extra or extras. e—Declared or paid so far this year. g—Paid last year.

Int'l Shoe Earns $1.08

NEW YORK (AP)—International Shoe Co. reported for six months ended May 31 consolidated net profit of $3,631,535, equal to $1.08 a share on the common stock. This compared with $2,750,812, or 82 cents a common share, in the like months of 1941.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
8 2½s 54-52	103.28	103.28	103.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	84½	84½	84½
1 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72¼	72¼	72¼
2 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	66	66	66
12 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	46	45½	46
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Am & For P 5s 2030	65½	65½	65½
4 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107	107	107
9 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107½	107¼	107¼
2 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
18 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
5 AT&SF 4s 95	108⅝	108½	108½
10 A C Line 1st 4s 52	76¼	76¼	76¼
8 A C Line 4s 64	59½	59	59½
18 A C Line 5s 45	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
3 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	97¾	97¾	97¾
9 B&O 95 st A	27½	27¼	27¼
9 B&O 95 st A	27½	27¼	27¼
2 B&O 95 st C	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
36 B&O 2000 st D	27¼	27	27¼
11 B&O 96 st F	27¼	27¼	27¼
27 B&O cv 60 st	20¾	20¾	20¾
10 B&O 4s 48	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
7 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	48	47¾	47¾
7 B&O S W 50 st	37½	37½	37½
10 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	129¼	129	129¼
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103½	103½	103½
4 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	103½	103½	103½
4 Beth Stl 3s 60	100½	100½	100½
38 Boston&Me 4½s 70	30½	29⅝	30½
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
1 Buf R&P 57 st	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	87	87	87
23 Can Pac 4s perp	69	68⅝	69
21 Cen Pac 5s 60	54⅝	54	54
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71	70½	70½
1 Cen R R N J 5s 87	17½	17½	17½
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	86½	86	86
5 C&O 3½s 96 D	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
10 Chi & Alton 3s 49	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
3 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	73½	73¼	73½
19 CB&Q 4½s 77	65	64⅝	65
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	86¼	86¼	86¼
10 Chi & E Ill inc 97	24	24	24
108 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	16½	15¾	16
66 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2½	2⅜	2½
20 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	37½	37⅜	37½
20 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	30⅞	30½	30½
12 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
12 Chi & NW	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
12 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	19½	19½	19½
15 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2½	2½	2½
33 CRI & P 4s 88	24¾	24	24½
19 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	13⅝	13¼	13¼
67 CCC&StL 4½s 77	45⅜	45¼	45½
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Col & So 4½s 80	21½	21½	21½
27 Columbia G 5s 52 May	89¼	88⅞	89¼
14 Columbia G 5s 1961	86	85⅞	86
6 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109	109	109
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	105½	105½	105½
6 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	93¼	93	93
5 Dayton P&L 3s 70	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
8 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	55¼	55⅛	55¼
10 D&RG 4½s 36	17	17	17
31 D&RG 4s 36	17½	17⅜	17⅜
10 D&RG West 5s 78	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
15 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103	103	103
20 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	100	100	100
21 Erie 4½s 2015	46⅝	46¼	46⅝
12 Erie 4s 95	90½	90½	90½
11 Firestone T&R 3s 61	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
16 Fla E Cst 5s 74	14½	14⅛	14½
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95	95	95
5 Gt Nor 4s 46H	94¼	94	94¼
5 Gt Nor 4s 46H	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
1 Houst'nOilTex4¼s 54	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
24 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝
6 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13¼	13	13¼
9 Ill Cen 4s 52	48¼	48	48¼
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44½	44¼	44¼
25 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44¼	44	44
13 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	47½	47⅜	47½
10 IC&CSL&NO 4½s	43½	43¼	43⅜
11 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	17½	17½	17½
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	27⅜	27½	27½
3 Int Paper 5s 47	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 Int T&T 4½s 52	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
71 Int T&T 5s 55	57⅜	56⅞	57⅛
1 KCFtS&M 4s 36	45¾	45⅜	45⅜
1 K C South 5s 50	68	68	68
1 K C Term 4s 60	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
50 Lac Gas 5½s 53	86½	85½	86
2 Lautaro Nit inc 75	44	44	44
4 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	45½	45½	45½
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38½	38¼	38¼
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34	34	34
41 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30½	30⅜	30½
6 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	99⅝	99½	99½
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
1 Louis&N 3⅜s 2003	80½	80½	80½
2 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	106¼	106¼	106¼
8 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106	106	106
2 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	25½	25½	25½
60 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
41 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	36⅜	35⅞	36
3 M-K-T 4½s 78	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝
80 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40½	39⅜	40
6 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
90 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞
12 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	29	28⅞	28⅞
3 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	29	29	29
87 Mo 5s 81 I	29½	28⅝	28⅞
22 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
25 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
7 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35	34⅞	34⅞
9 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞
7 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¾	104⅝	104¾
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	45	45	45
4 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	44	44	44
30 NYC rfg 5s 2013	51	50½	50⅞
78 NYC 4½s 2013 A	47	46½	46⅞
15 NYC cn 4s 98	48⅞	48⅜	48⅜
32 NYC cv 3½s 52	54¼	54	54¼
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	70½	70¼	70¼
13 NY Chi&StL 5½s 74A	76¾	76	76⅞
44 NY Chi&StL 4½s 78	63¼	62¾	63
66 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	39¼	39	39
51 NYNH&H 4½s 67	37½	37¼	37¼
9 NYNH&H 4s 55	33¼	33	33½
17 NYNH&H 4s 56	33⅛	33	33
1 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
6 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
35 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62⅜	62	62¼
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047	52½	52⅛	52½
5 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
8 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106½	106	106
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	101½	101½	101½
3 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	107½	107½	107½
5 Para Pict 4s 56	99½	99½	99½
4 Pen2P&Lt 4½s 74	101½	101½	101½
10 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106½	106¼	106½
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108	108	108
8 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞
3 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	89½	89½	89½
1 Pen RR 3¼s 52	86½	86½	86½
2 Phila Co 4½s 61	97¾	97¾	97¾
4 Phil Elec 3¼s 67	111	110⅞	111
54 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9½	9	9½
5 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	86	85¾	86
2 Readg 4½s 97 A	75¼	75¼	75¼
8 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101	101	101
46 Republic Steel 4½s 56	101	100⅞	101

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	50	50	50
6 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	24⅝	24½	24½
14 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
15 St L S F 5s 50 B	14⅝	14⅝	14½
17 St L S F 4½s 78	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
38 St L S F 4s 50 A	13½	13¼	13½
5 St L SW rfg 5s 90	24	24	24
127 Seab A L cn 6s 45	9⅜	8¾	8⅞
38 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	8	8¼	8¼
25 Sea A L 4s 50 st	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
202 Sea All Fla 6s 35A ct	7⅛	6½	6⅞
2 Shell Un 2½s 54	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2 Skelly Oil 3s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
38 Sou Pac 4½s 68	38	52½	52
55 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51⅞	51¼	51½
50 So Pac 4½s 69	52½	51⅜	52
18 So Pac clt 4s 49	61¼	60½	60½
33 So Pac 3¾s 46	85¼	85	85¼
27 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54⅞	54⅜	54⅜
3 South Ry 6½s 56	86⅝	86¼	86¼
3 South Ry cn 5s 94	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞
8 South Ry gen 4s 56	64½	64	64½
5 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Stand Oil NJ 4s 61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Superior Oil 3½s 56	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
11 Tex Corp 3s 65	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
20 Third Ave aj 5s 60	14	14	14
5 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¼	109⅛	109¼
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 2	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
3 Utah P & L 5s 44	96½	96	96½
4 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Wabash 4½s 78	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
25 Wabash 4¼s 91	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛
20 Wabash 4s 81	36¼	36	36¼
10 Wabash 4s 71	77½	77	77
2 Warner Bros 6s 48	100	100	100
28 Wash Cen 4s 48	104⅜	104	104½
1 West Shore 4s 2361	42½	42½	42½
3 Westn Md 4s 52	84⅞	84⅝	84⅝
23 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
5 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	28½	28½	28½
7 Western Un 5s 51	82¼	81¼	81¼
8 Western Un 5s 60	78⅜	78¼	78⅜
10 Western Un 4½s 50	79¼	79	79¼
1 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
3 Wis Cen 4s 49	42	42	42
44 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	17¼	16	16
3 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99½	99½	99½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Argenine 4s 72 Feb	73	73	73
29 Argentine 4½sc 48	95	95	95
2 Austrilia 5s 55	62	61⅞	61⅞
12 Australia 5s 57	62	62	62
34 Brazil 6½s 26-57	33¼	33	33¼
13 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	65½	65½	65½
1 Chile MtBk 6½s57asd	14½	14½	14½
2 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
2 Colombo 3s 70	36	36	36
8 Minas Ger 6½s 58	16¾	16¾	16¾
4 N Sou Wales 5s 58	70	70	70
1 Peru 7s 59	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
3 Queensld 6s 47	70	70	70
8 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	14¼	14¼	14¼
5 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	15½	15½	15½
16 Sao Paula St 7s 40	61⅛	61½	61½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 3,641,000; previous day, 7,004,200; week ago, 7,495,600; year ago, 9,589,300; two years ago, 4,337,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,-129,937,500; year ago, 1,131,687,775; two years ago, 868,596,500.

Promoted

Harry C. Schmidt

Appointed assistant to vice-president in charge of traffic of the Lackawanna Railroad. Mr. Schmidt has been general eastern freight agent of the Erie Railroad, New York.

Government Takes Over Control Of U. S. Hide Supply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has taken complete control over the nation's supply of cattle hides, calf and kip skins to assure equitable distribution among tanneries and reduce the amount of leather available for such civilian goods as luggage, upholstery and jackets.

At the same time, the War Production Board promised that any hides available, which are unsuited for military or essential civilian uses, such as shoes and industrial smelting, will be diverted to nonessential production.

Under the new order, tanners will be allotted enough hides of proper grades to fill leather orders placed by the armed services, the Martime Commission, the Panama Canal, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, Lend-Lease Administration, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the National Advisory Commission for Aeronautics and the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

As far as remaining supplies permit, each tanner will be granted an amount equal to his proportion of the total number of hides processed in this country during the year ended June 30, 1941. Tanners must obtain WPB permission to buy hides.

Cut in Seaboard's Capital Proposed

NEW YORK (AP)—Three bond committees have proposed a reduction of capitalization of Seaboard Air Line Railway to $204,835,000 with annual fixed and contingent charges of $6,359,800 from the present $306,977,122 with annual fixed charges of $10,919,911, it was announced.

The plan was filed with Tazewell Taylor, special master appointed by the U. S. District Court at Norfolk, Va., in the carrier's reorganization proceedings.

Municipal Award

New Bedford, Mass., $400,000 Revenue Notes due November 23, 1942. National Shawmut Bank .70; Harriman Ripley & Co. .73; Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs .74; Merchants National Bank .76; First Boston Corporation .78 plus $2.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.16½	1.15⅝	1.16¼	1.17⅛
Minneapolis	1.10	1.08⅞	1.09¼	1.10⅞
Kansas City	1.08½	1.07½	1.10	1.08⅞
Winnipeg	....	....	.80½	.80½
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.19⅛	1.17⅝	1.18⅝	1.20⅛
Minneapolis	1.12⅝	1.11¼	1.12⅝	1.13⅝
Kansas City	1.10⅝	1.09⅛	1.09⅞	1.11⅛
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.22⅞	1.21¼	1.22⅛	1.23½
Minneapolis	1.16½	1.14⅞	1.15⅝	1.16⅝
Kansas City	1.13⅝	1.12⅝	1.13⅛	1.14⅝
July Corn				
Chicago	.86⅛	.85⅛	.86	.86½
Kansas City	.83⅛	.83	.83⅛	.38⅛
Sept. Corn				
Chicago	.89	.88⅝	.88⅞	.89½
Kansas City	.85⅝	.85½	.85⅝	.85⅝
July Oats				
Chicago	.46⅝	.45⅝	.45⅞	.46½
Minneapolis	.43⅛	.42⅝	.43⅛	.43⅜
Winnipeg	....	....	.51½	.51½
Rye, Chicago				
July	.64¼	.63⅝	.64⅛	.64⅝
Sept.	.67½	.66	.66⅞	.67⅛
Dec.	.71⅛	.70½	.71	.71⅞

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	....	....	....	97.5n	98.5
Oct.	....	....	....	99.3b	98.3
Dec.	98.5	99.0	98.5	99.0b	97.0
March	....	....	....	98.0n	....

Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	123.0	123.2	123.0	123.2b	122.5
Oct.	125.5	125.5	125.0	125.2	123.9
Dec.	125.1	126.4	125.1	126.0b	124.8
March	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5b	125.2
May	....	....	....	126.8b	125.5

n—Nominal. b—Bid.

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	....	....	....	12.67	12.67
September	....	....	....	12.77	12.77
October	....	....	....	12.72	12.72
December	....	....	....	12.80	12.80

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July old	1.76½	1.76⅝	1.75⅝	1.76	1.77⅝
July new	1.77⅝	1.77¾	1.76⅝	1.77¼	1.79
Oct.	1.75⅝	1.75⅝	1.73⅝	1.74⅝	1.75⅝
Dec.	1.76½	1.76½	1.75½	1.76	1.77½

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	18.86	18.86	18.80	18.83	18.85
October	19.32	19.34	19.17	19.22	19.40
December	19.44	19.45	19.29	19.34	19.54
March	19.62	19.62	19.45	19.50	19.70
May	19.69	19.69	19.54	19.57	19.80

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	....	....	....	8.71b	8.71
September	....	....	....	8.76b	8.76

b—Bid.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	....	....	....	6.35b	6.35

b—Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	37.85	37.85	37.65	37.65	37.85
*January	38.00	38.00	37.90	37.90	38.00
Eggs					
†October	34.25	34.30	34.25	34.30	34.40
†November	....	....	34.20b	34.50a	33.00
Potatoes					
November	2.57	2.58	2.57	2.58	2.58

bBid. aAsked. *S.s. †R. s.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Bank Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	14	15¼
Bank of New York (14)	277	288
Bankers Trust (1.40)	36½	38½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	53½	57½
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	65½	68
Chase National (1.40)	25	26½
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	35¾	37¾
Commercial (8)	143	151
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	10½	11½
Corn Exchange Bk&T (2.40)	31¾	32¾
Empire Trust (3)	36½	39½
First National (80)	1035	1065
Guaranty Trust (12)	210½	215½
Irving Trust (60)	9⅝	10⅝
Manufacturers Trust (2)	31	32½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52	54
National City (1)	24	25½
New York Trust (3½)	62½	65
Public (1½)	26	27½
Title Guarantee & Trust	3	3½

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	
First National (2)	33¾	35¾
Merchants National (12)	265	290
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	
National Rockland (2)	40	48
National Shawmut (1)	17¾	19¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	184
Second National (4)	115	125
†State Street Trust (8)	215	240
United States Trust (.50)	6¼	7⅝
United States Trust pf (.80)	12½	14
Webster & Atlas (2)	43	48

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	28⅛	30⅛
Continental Illinois (4)	68½	72½
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	24	26¼

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.74	1.91
Amerex Holding	31.125	14.625
American Business Shares	2.34	2.45
Axe Houghton Fund	8.92	9.59
Boston Fund	11.40	12.26
Broad Street Investing	17.62	19.05
Bullock Fund	10.00	10.96
Canadian Investment Fund	2.40	3.00
Century Shares Trust	22.06	23.72
Christiana Securities Co	1855.00	1995.00
Commodnty Corp	9.26	10.13
Consolidated Investment Tr	25.00	27.75
Dividend Shares	.89	.98
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	14.78	15.70
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	8.74	9.28
Equitable Invest Corp	19.83	21.32
Equity Corp $3 pf	13.25	14.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	12.63	13.59
Fund Investors Inc	13.41	14.70
General Capital	23.46	25.23
General Investors Trust	3.60	3.88
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.30	13.23
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.65	.72
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.96	1.05
Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	....	28.48	S-1	....	20.84
B-2	....	23.45	S-2	....	10.40
B-3	....	15.35	S-3	....	7.67
B-4	....	7.86	S-4	....	2.62
K-1	....	13.01	K-2	....	10.73

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	69.80	69.80
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	28.50	28.50
Maryland Fund	3.10	3.80
Mass Invest Tr	14.85	15.97
Mass Inv 2d Fd	7.10	7.63
Mutual Invest	7.06	7.71
Nation Wide Voting	.98	.98
New England Fund	9.28	0.01
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.125	14.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.28	.33
Putnam Fund	10.48	11.21
Quarterly Income Shares	4.10	4.90
Railway & Light Sec	5.375	7.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	88.00	
Repub Invest Fund	2.40	2.71
Scudder Stevens & Clark	72.16	73.62
Spencer Trask Fund	10.77	11.45
Stand Util Inc	.09	.11
State Street Invest	84.20	88.83
Trusteed Am Bk ("B"	.33	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.58	.66
Wellington Fund	11.90	13.14
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	3.875	4.625
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	1.94	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.28	..
Diversified Tr C	2.55	..
Diversified Tr D	3.95	4.50
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.65	3.10
Fund Tr Shrs A	2.35	4.00
Nation Wide Sec	2.55	..
North Bond Tr Ctfs	36.875	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.48	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.83	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.79	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.43	..
Super of Am Tr AA	1.72	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	10.625	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.04	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.28	.40
First Boston Corp	9.25	10.625

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

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Electric Bond & Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric Bond & Share Co. reported for the March quarter net income of $1,390,438, compared with $2,-710,013 in the like period of 1941. Net for the period was $573,395 short of preferred dividend requirements for the three months.

Current Business Statistics

July 6, 1942

	Latest Week		Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:				
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	Jun27	‡‡129.9	127.6	120.5
Production:				
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	Jun27	1896	1854	1881
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	Jun27	3719	3721	3847
Electric power, mil. kwh	Jun27	3457	3434	3157
Steel, p. c. of capacity†	Jul 13	97.7	96.5	94.9
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	Jun27	853	845	909
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	Jun27	100	116	109
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	Jul 1	4077	2550	4065
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol.	Jul 1	3191	3381	3190
Federal reserve banks:				
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	Jul 1	2873	2698	2273
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol.	Jul 1	2260	2650	5265
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	Jun24	6505	6546	5828
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	Jun24	25948	26058	24046
Investments, mil. dol.	Jun24	20860	20901	17955
Interest rates:				
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c.	Jul 3	½@⁷⁄₁₆	½@⁷⁄₁₆	*½@⁷⁄₁₆
Call loan renewals, p. c.	Jul 3	1	1	*1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c.	Jul 3	½@¾	½@¾	*½@¾
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	Jul 3	1	1	*1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	Jul 3	1¼	1¼	*1¼
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	Jul 1	12416	12231	9704
Exchange rates: pound sterling, dol.§	Jul 3	4.03¾	4.04	*4.035
Failures, commercial, number	Jun25	198	180	229
Gold stock, mil. dol.	Jul 1	22739	22735	22627
Security markets:				
Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.¶	Jul 4	**61.2	60.4	64.4
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.¶	Jun27	2.00	2.00	1.91
Stock averages, dol.¶	Jul 4	**35.8	35.1	41.9
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	Jul 4	x1417	1412	x1657
Prices, Wholesale:				
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:				
Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926 = 100	Jun27	‡‡98.4	‡‡98.1	87.7
Farm products, 1926 = 100	Jun27	104.6	104.5	84.2
Foods, 1926 = 100	Jun27	99.3	98.4	84.3
28 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 100	Jun26	167.1	166.6	149.5
Controlled (20 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Jun26	163.3	162.3	151.0
Uncontrolled (8 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Jun26	177.0	177.7	145.9
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	Jun26	.119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, ¹⁵⁄₁₆ staple, $ per lb.††	Jun26	.190	.188	.148
Hides, cow, lt. nat. pack, Chi., $ p. lb**	Jun26	.155	.155	.150
Steel scrap, hvy. melt., Chi., $ per ton**	Jun26	18.750	18.750	18.750
Sugar, raw, 96° duty pd., N. Y., $ p. lb**	Jun26	.037	.037	.035
Wheat, No. 2 H'd Win., Kan. C., $ p. bu.	Jun26	1.098	1.125	1.003
Wool, top, spot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	Jun26	‡‡1.192	‡‡1.190	‡‡1.255

*Daily average. †Data for 1942 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 31, 1941. ‡Federal Reserve Board index. §Free rate. ¶Compiled by Associated Press. ¶Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt U. S. Government bonds due or callable in over 12 years. **Price ceilings. ††Average of 10 spot markets. ‡‡Nominal. §§Preliminary. *Thursday data, Friday holiday. **Friday data, Saturday holiday. xFriday week.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100 Air Assoc (⅜g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200 Air Way El Ap	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
350 Al m Co Am2pf(6)	101	101	101
100 Alum Ltd (h8)	74½	74	74½
800 Am Cyan B(.60)	34⅞	34½	34⅞
600 Am Gas & El (1o60a)	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞
125 Am Gas&El pf(4¾)	95⅝	95	95⅝
25 Am Gen $2 pf (2)	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
100 Am Laun Mch(.80a)	20	20	20
300 Am Light&T (1.20)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1000 Am Maracaibo	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
80 Appal El P pf (4½)	96⅝	96	96⅝
1600 Ark Nat Gas A	⅝	⅝	⅝
200 Art Met Wks (.60a)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300 Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4⅛	4	4
200 Atl Cst Fish(½e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
375 Atl Cst L So(2½g)	24½	24¼	24½
100 Atlas Ply(2)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
200 Automat Prod	2½	2½	2½
300 Babcock&Wil(⅝e)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
400 Baldwin Loco war	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200 Basic Aefract(.20e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200 Beech Airc	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
20 Bell Tel Can(h8)	111½	111½	111½
100 Bellanca Airc	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200 Berk & Gay Furn	⅛	⅛	⅛
300 Bliss(E W)(2)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
150 Blue Rid cv pf(3d)	32	31⅞	32
200 Braz Tr L&P (.40e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200 Breeze Corp (1g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
800 Brewst Aero (.30g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100 Brill pf	45	45	45
200 Brown Rubber	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
100 Bruce (EL) (½e)	12	12	12
50 Buckeye P L (4)	40	40	40
800 Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	10½	10⅜	10⅜
350 Carnation (1a)	41	40	41
20 Caro P&L $6 pf (6)	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
400 Carrier Corp	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
800 Cessna Airc (1e)	8	8⅛	8⅛
25 Childs pf	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100 Clevel El Illum (2½)	26	26	26
300 Club Al Uten	1	1	1
300 Colo Fuel&I war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
30 Colum G&E pf (5)	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
400 Colum O&G	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500 Conn Tel&El	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200 Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	51½	51½	51½
70 Con G&E Bal pf C	101¼	101¼	101
30 Cont G&E pr pf (7)	65	65	65
200 Cont Roll&Stl (1e)	11	11	11
200 Copper Range (⅛e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100 Crocked-WhElM(.30e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
500 CubanAtlSug (1½e)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
100 DivcoTwinTrk (1g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100 Eagle Pich Ld (.20e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200 East Gas & F	⅝	⅝	⅝
150 East G&F (1½k)	20	19¾	19¾
100 Easy Wash MB (⅝g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
600 El Bond & Sh	1	1	1
400 El Bond & Sh pf (6)	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
50 El P&L 2 pf A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300 Emerson Elec (.15e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
135 Emp G & F 8% pf	148	138¼	148
300 Emp G & F 7% pf	140	138¼	138¼
10 Emp G & F 6½% pf	135½	135½	135½
300 Emp G & F 6% pf	132	130	131½
1400 Equity Corp	7-32	7-32	7-32
100 EquityCorp$3pf ((¾k)	14	14	14
400 Fairchild Av (1¼g)	7⅛	7⅜	7⅝
300 Fairchild En & Air	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10 Fire As Phil (2a)	49½	49½	49½
50 Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	74½	74½	74½
100 Ford M Can A (h1)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
200 Ford Mot Ltd (.04e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50 Fox (P) Brew (⅛e)	17½	17½	17½
400 Frank Cou Dis	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
30 GatineauPowpf(h4)	61	61	61
200 Gen Invest	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
500 Glen Ald Coal(.80e)	11⅛	11	11
50 GodchauxSugA(3e)	29	29	29
25 Gt Atl&P nv(3e)	69½	69½	69½
800 Gulf Oil (1a)	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞
200 Hall Lamp(.30e)	4½	4½	4½
200 Hartford Ray vtc	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
200 Hecla Min(½e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25 Heyden Chem(1½e)	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
200 Holophane(1.45e)	14	14	14
100 Holt, Henry, A(.90g)	5	5	5
800 Humble Oil	50	49	49
200 Hum-Ross F (.10e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100 Hygrade Fd	2½	2½	2½
200 Imp To Can	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1000 Indus Finan vtc	10	10	10
200 Ins Co N Am (2½a)	64½	64½	64½
1400 Int Petrol (h1)	10½	10½	10½
300 Jacobs (F L)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300 Kennedy's (.90e)	6½	6½	6½
20 Koppers Co pf (6)	84½	84½	84½
100 LaLkey Fdy & M	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400 Lehigh C&N (¼e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
600 LLone Star Gas (.20e)	6⅝	6½	6⅝
200 Long Isl L pf B	14⅝	14½	14½
50 Lynch Corp (2)	20¼	20¼	20¼
10 Mead John (3a)	112	112	112
25 Mer-C&S pfA(4¼k)	103½	103½	103½
100 Micromat Hon (.20e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100 Mid St P B vtc (.05e)	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
100 Midw Pip & S (.80e)	14½	14⅝	14½
100 Molybdenum (⅛e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
30 Montg Ward A (7)	159	159	159
100 Moody Inv pt pf (3)	15½	15½	15½
400 Mt City Cop (¼g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100 Mount Prod (.60)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200 Nat Bellas Hess	⅛	⅛	⅛
75 Nat P&L pf (6)	83½	83½	83½
100 Nat Rub Mch (½e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
200 Nat Sug Ref	9	9	9
300 Nat Tune & Mines	2⅝	2½	2⅝
10 New Eng T&T (3¼e)	85	85	85
250 N J Zinc (1½e)	55½	55	55½
10 NY P&L 7% (7)	90½	90½	90½
1700 Niles-Bem-P (½e)	9⅝	9	9½
10 Nor Am R pr pf (3)	52	52	52
10 N Ind PS 7 pf (5¼k)	91	91	91
600 Nor Sta Pw A	5	4⅞	5
25 Ohio Ed pf (6)	89	89	89
10 Ohio Pow pf (4½)	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
40 Okla NG cv pf(5½)	103	103	103
100 Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	28¼	28¼	28¼
100 Pac G&E 5½ pf (1⅜)	25½	25½	25½
400 Pantepec Oil eVn	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1300 Pennroad (⅛g)	3⅝	3½	3⅝
50 Pa P&L $7 pf	82	82	82
200 PaWat&Pow (4)	48⅝	48½	48⅝
50 Pepperell (6e)	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
100 Pharis T & R (.15e)	3	3	3
300 Phoenix Sec	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
250 Phoen Sec pf (3)	38	38	38
300 Pioneer Gold (.28e)	1⅛	1	1⅛
300 Pitts Pl Gl (1½e)	70½	70	70
300 Potrero Sugar	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
125 Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	40¼	40	40
10 Quaker Oats pf(6)	143	143	143
1000 RKO opt war	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
100 Republic Avia	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200 Rome Cable (.80)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
50 Royal Type (1e)	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
100 St Regis Pap	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100 Scullin Stl (1e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
200 Sel Ind pr(5½)	39	38⅝	39
300 Seton Leather(.85g)	5	5	5
300 So Coast	2½	2½	2½
600 So Penn Oil(1½)	31¼	31	31¼
20 So Cal Ed pf(1½a)	37¼	37¼	37¼
100 Sou Pipe L(.30e)	6½	6½	6½
50 Stand C&S pf(1.60)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
300 St Oil Ky(1)	12⅛	12	12
200 Stes Br Strs (o60g)	2	2⅛	2⅛
100 Sun Ray Drug	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
600 Sunray Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300 Tampa El	17¼	17⅛	17¼
100 Technicolor (¼e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100 Texon Oil&L	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500 Trans-Lux (.05g)	⅞	⅞	⅞
200 Tubize Chat	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100 Udylite Corp (.30e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100 Unexcelled Mfg (⅛a)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200 Union G Can (h 80)	5	5	5
600 Unit Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝
50 Unit Gas pf (4½k)	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
100 Unit Gas war	3-64	3-64	3-64
500 Unit Lt & Pow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
3200 Unit Lt & P pf	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
150 Unit Shoe M (2½a)	60	59	60
50 US&I Sec pf (3⅜g)	48½	48½	48½
400 U S Foil B	3	2⅞	3
300 Univ Cory vtc	6	6	6
25 Univ Insur (1)	16	16	16
150 Util Equit (1k)	37½	37	37½
50 Valspar pf (2g)	16½	16	16½
100 Venesuel Pet	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛

Total stock sales today (estimated) 72,-000; yea rago 127,000.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
1 Am G&E 3¾s 70	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Appal Pow 6s 2024 A	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛
1 Ark P&L 5s 56	107	107	107
1 Ark P&L 5s 56	107	107	107
57 As Elec 4½s 53	42½	42	42½
4 As G&E 4½s 49	8⅛	8	8
1 As T&T 5½s 55 A	60	60	60
3 Baldw L 6s 50	106	106	106
4 Bell T Can 5s 57 B	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
10 Can Nor P 5s 53	84⅝	84½	84½
3 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	54	54	54
3 Cities Ser 5s 58	79	79	79
43 Cities Ser 5s 50	79⅝	79	79
2 Commun P&L 5s 57	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4 East G & F 4s 56 A	83	82⅝	82⅝
1 Elec P&L 5s 2030	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
10 Fla3P&L28s 54	104⅝	104½	104½
7 Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
6 Green Mt Pow 3¾s 63	98½	98⅜	98½
2 Guar Inv 5s 48 A	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1 Idaho Pow 3¾s 67	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
4 Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	97	96½	97
3 Ill Pow&L 6s 53	101¼	101	101¼
1 Ill Pow&L 5½s 54 B	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
4 Ind Svc 5s 50	76	76	76
1 Ind Svc 5s 63 A	75	75	75
5 Indnapls Gas 5s 52	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
1 Int P Sec 7s 52 F	10	10	10
4 Inters Pow 6s 52	34⅜	34¼	34¼
4 Inters Pow 5s 57	73⅜	73¼	73¼
1 Kan G&E 6s 2022A	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛
1 Lake Sup DP3½s66A	106	106	106
2 Lou P&L 5s 57	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Minn P&L 5s 55	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Miss P&L Co 5s 57	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
1 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
4 N Eng G&E 5s 50	46½	46½	46½
2 N Eng G&E 5s 47	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
1 N Eng Pow 5s 48	69½	69½	69½
3 N Orl PS 6s 49A	104	104	104
1 Nor Am L&P 5½s 56	100½	100½	100½
1 Nor Ind P S 3¾s 69	108	108	108
1 Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	108½	108½	108½
5 Okla Nat Gas 3¾s 55	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6 Okla P&Wat 5s 48	101⅜	101½	101½
4 Pac P&L 5s 55	100	99⅞	100
1 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Phila El P 3½s 72	114¼	114¼	114¼
3 Portland C&C 5s 50 st	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
1 Potomc Ed 5s 563 E	111	111	111
3 Potomc Ed 4½s 61F	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
1 Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	107	107	107
2 Pub Sv Ind 4s 69 A	108	108	108
1 Pug Sd P&L 5½s49	101½	101½	101½
2 Queens Bor G5½s 52	81½	81½	81½
22 Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	94	93⅞	94
1 Sher-Wyo 6s 47	103	103	103
1 Co Cal Ed 3s 65	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 So Cal Gas 3¼s 70	105	105	105
3 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	57½	57½	57½
10 Stand G&E 6s 57	57⅜	57¼	57⅜
7 Stand P&L 6s 57	57	57	57
3 Tex El S 5s 60	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Tex P&L 5s 56	108	108	108
1 Tide Wat P 5s 79 A	94	94	94
1 Twin CRT 5½s 52A	75	75	75
37 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	92⅝	92	92⅝
9 Utah P&L 6s 2022A	87⅜	87	87⅜
1 West Pa El 5s 2030	102	102	102

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
8 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 56	40	40	40
5 Cauca Val 7s 48	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Guan & Wes R 6s 58	42	42	42

Total Bond Sales Today (Estimated)—455,000. Year Ago, 945,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Irregular				
Incorp Invest	30c	..	July 30	July 11
Intl Teleg Co	90 1-3c	..	July 1	June 15
Reduced				
Amerex Hld Cor	37½c	S	Aug. 1	July 10
Cresson Cons GM&M	1c	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Liquidating				
Chesapeake Corp	*50c	..	July 30	July 15
Regular				
Appalachian El Pw Co 4½ cum pf	$1.12½	Q	Aug. 1	July 7
Atlantic City Electric Co—$6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 7
Canadian For Inv Cor. Ltd—8 pf	$2	Q	Oct 1	Aug. 15
Canadian Invest	10c	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Cumberland County P & L Co—6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Do 5½ pf	$1.37½	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Farmers Dep Nat Bk (Pitts, Pa.)	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Do	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2'43	Dec. 31
Griggs, Cooper & Co, 7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 25
Horders Inc	25c	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
NY Mdse Co	20c	..	Aug. 1	July 20
Oliver Un Filters A	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 17
Paymaster Cons Mins, Ltd	1c	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Do	1c	..	Jan.14'43	Dec. 31
Penn Jersey Shipbldg 1st pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 27
Plomb Tool Co	15c	Q	July 15	June 30
Do 6 pf	15c	Q	July 15	June 30
Rockland Lt & P	13c	..	Aug. 1	July 15
Springfield City Water Co, 7 pf A	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 30
Do 7 pf B	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 30
Do 6 pf B	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 30
Springfield Gas Lt	30c	Q	July 15	July 3
Transamerica Corp	25c	S	July 31	July 15
Trust Endow Sh A	8c	..	July 15	June 30
United Corp, Ltd, A	38c	Q	Aug. 15	July 15

*Also 1-10 share Ches. & Ohio Ry. on each share Ches. Corp.

Boston Stocks

July 6

	Stock	Sales		Close	Net Change
8.75	Bos & Albany	81½	81½	81½	83
2.00	Bos Edison	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	23⅝
5.00	Bos Elevated	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
1.00b	Bos Her-Trav	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13
..	Bos & Me pr pf	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
..	Bos & Prov	30	30	30	30⅛
..	Brown Durrell	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	3
.50a	Copper Range	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3.00d	East MSRist pf	84	83⅝	83⅝	84
1.35b	Employ Group	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛
.20a	Lamson	2⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2.00d	Mergenthaler	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	31⅛
3.25d	N E Tel & Tel	86⅛	86	86	86
..	North Butte	37c	35c	35c	40c
..	Quincy Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
.20d	Reece But H	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1.60	Torrington	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26
4.00b	Unit Shoe M	60	59⅝	60	59

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

AMERICA'S VICTORY 50 FOR $1 CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH NAME. FREE SAMPLES. 30 Designs. Exclusive $1 box 21 folders on approval. Good profits. Costs 50c. Personal Business Line. Sunshine Art, Dept. 30, 115 Fulton St., New York City.

COUNTRY BOARD

GUEST HOUSE — The Hempstead — A New England Inn with midwestern surroundings. Located in scenic Leelanau County of Northern Michigan. A cultured and refined informality—all modern conveniences—opportunity for classes in conversational Spanish—under same management as Leelanau for Boys and Pinebrook for Girls. William Beals, Glen Arbor, Michigan.

PHOTO FINISHING

NO Free Offers! No Automatic Printers! Individual Attention to Each Negative. Roll Developed and Eight Sparkling Prints 25c. Immediate Service. Write for Mailing Bags. Universal Photo Service, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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REAL ESTATE

HAVERHILL, N. H.—Sale or rent, furnished, 7-room house, thoroughly modern, colonial type. Particulars address J. Anna Hilliard.

VICINITY of Phila., Delaware County, Pa.—Exceptional bargain; immediate possession; practically new home in immaculate condition; single with 3 large bedrooms, 2 tile baths, powder room and a host of features only inspection will disclose; excellent transportation; $9850. Geo. I. Boyd, 306 Ballymore Rd., Springfield, Swarthmore 1433.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, Beacon St.—Beautifully furnished apt. to sublet; unusually large living room, bedroom, bath, lavatory, kitchenette, dinette, $135; available Sept. 1st. Com. 1756.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BACK BAY, BOSTON—Unusual duplex apartment with garden; gas heat, 2 fireplaces. Georgette Fason, 200 Newbury. Call Com. 6486.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Dwelling houses, some recently remodeled, at Salmon Falls, N. H., for would-be homeowners or investors. E. J. YORK, Dover, N. H., owner. Tel. 1000. G. LeROY GOWEN, Dover and Salmon Falls, N. H., Agent.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR RENT in Duxbury, Mass., charming old Cape Cod cottage; 3 bedrooms, sleeping porch, guest suite downstairs, 3 baths, comfortable living porch, rest house; completely furnished; easily accessible to Boston by bus and by train; will rent by month or season. Phone Mowry, Duxbury 177, after 7:00 p. m.

SUMMER RENTALS

SABBATHDAY LAKE, ME.—Furn. 4 rm. cottage; screened porch; elec. conv.; boat; bus line. Mrs. Parker Waite, Poland Springs, R.F.D.

STORES TO LET

TO LET—Store with living quarters, accommodations; suitable for card or book shop; dressmakers; ice cream or beauty parlor establishment; open court, street grade, walk-in store. Call at 81 Charles St., Boston, or phone ASPinwall 2233 for information.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

BALD HILL FARM, Conway, N. H.—Boys and girls 4-13; swimming, supervised activities; season $150; limited enrollment. Box F-58, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

COUNTRY home, unsurpassed mountain view, near Lake Champlain; transportation; good beds. Mary Burpee, Vergennes, Vt. Tel. Addison 335.

POCONO MTS.—Attractive farm; modern; fine meals; tennis, swimming; $18 to $21 weekly; also cottages to rent. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

SUMMER BOARD

GREEN DOOR INN., Haverhill, N. H.—Permanent guests solicited; excellent rail service Boston or New York. J. Anna Hilliard.

"LAKOTA LODGE REST HOME" Bracebridge, Ont. Write for folder. Mrs. M. J. McArthur

ROOMS TO LET

AUBURNDALE, MASS.—Pleasant room, kitchen privileges if desired; convenient location; owner only other occupant; lovely surroundings. LAS. 2456.

BOSTON, 398 Marlboro St.—To sublet July and August, room and private bath, 2nd floor. Call COM. 2210.

N. Y. C., 56 E. 56th—Attractively furnished large and small rooms; exceptional residence club; meals available. Wi 2-8073.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—2 desirable rooms, private home; good locality, near station, beach; business men; garage for 1. Call Granite 6014.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE, middle aged, for N. H. country home, wife to do some housework and cooking, man to milk 2 cows and do general farm work; no commercial farming; couple must care for 3 children aged 8, 12 and 15, at times; all modern, electric kitchen, oil steam heat; good living conditions; owner Boston business man. Box F-64, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OCEANIC HOUSE, Peaks Island, Maine—Protestant, white, all-round cook; professional experience unnecessary; small island resort.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER-cook, drive elderly lady; state qualifications; $50 monthly. Write Box W-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, experienced commercial and trust accounts, income taxes, etc., offers faithful services; some stenography. Box B-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

PONTIAC 6 (1938) 2-door sedan de luxe; excellent condition, low mileage, new tires; $400 cash; priv. A. Chossat, 64 E. 56th St., N. Y. C.

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Gossard's "Frost Voiles"
Cool and trim for summer comfort 4.50 to 10.00
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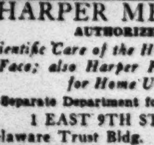

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Phones: Columbia 2806—2807
2438 18th Street N. W.

Bromley's
SINCE 1904
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

"LOOK FOR THE BIG RED SHOE"
STAR RAPID SAVES SOLES
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, made like new by expert shoemakers. Nationally-known products used. Low Prices!
STAR RAPID SHOE REPAIR CO.
625 E Street N. W. (Next to Hecht's)

COLUMBIA ROAD DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Prop.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries, Cooked Meats. Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Relish, Campbell's Soups. We deliver. Phone Columbia 5260.
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF
ARROW SHIRTS
ALL SIZES
FREDERICK'S MEN'S WEAR
1435 H St. N. W. • 704 H St. N. E.

Maine

AUBURN

Ask for
Walton's Home Style Bread
and other oven-fresh Bakery Products
They have been dependable for over 50 years
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 SECOND STREET

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rines Co.
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

SPANGLER'S
Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
The Best of Everything
8 Broad Street Dial 5556

Caldwell Sweet Co.
36 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

Excellent Food Well Served
The House of Quality
The New Atlantic Restaurant
T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.
66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

FREEPORT

Florence Range Burners
And heaters of all sizes and for all purposes. Groceries and Hardware
'THE RED & WHITE STORE'
WESTON'S

LEWISTON

FOR LADIES— Arch Relief and Archlock Shoes
FOR MEN— Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

ARCH-PRESERVER and WALK-OVER Shoes for Men and Women
RED CROSS Shoes for Women
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
110 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine
Stores in Portland, Augusta, Rumford

THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK
of Lewiston
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
145 LISBON STREET

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
934 Forest Avenue Phone 2-3794

SEE NEXT PAGE

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

Our July
Stocktaking Sale
is now in progress

Save on New Summer Apparel and Accessories all during this sale.

Owen, Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

CARTER BRO'S CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE

DIAMONDS *WATCHES* *SILVER*
Wedding gifts emphasizing in design, quality and beauty, our leadership as jewelry merchants.

★ Let us help you plan insurance keyed to today's needs! Just phone
PHILIP H. MacDONALD
477 Congress Street Dial 2-8801

Photographic Equipment
Cameras—Films—Accessories
Loring Short & Harmon
Monument Square Portland

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941 COAL
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.

J. A. Merrill & Co. Jewelers Portland, Me.
Victory - Service Star Pins
Patriotic Jewelry
Identification Bracelets
J. A. MERRILL & CO.

New Hampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll shop do better at
LINCOLN'S
25 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
TONKIN & FRASER
$5 to $6.50 79 North Main Street

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H

Fashions for the Water!
That really make a splash!
To swim in or lazily decorate the sands.
HARRY G. EMMONS

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

LEVINE'S
Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel
86 North Main St. Tel. 2228M

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

CONCORD
PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything
for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

Time to Buy Your Glass Canning Jars
Also jar rubbers, while they may be had.
Jars in ½ pints, pints and quarts.
Also jelly glasses.
A. H. BRITTON & CO.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER

HANNON'S RESTAURANT
Tel. 383-M
417 Central Avenue
On the Bridge
Service 24 Hours Daily
FRIED CLAMS
a Specialty

Daeris Air Conditioned Restaurant and Tea Room
Entertain your friends
in our TEA ROOM
Regular Dinner Suggestions—
Fried Scallops, Boiled Halibut, Roast Turkey, Baked Spring Lamb, Boiled Ham and Spinach 65c—75c—85c

JANTZEN SWIM SUITS FOR EVERY ONE AT
Farnham's
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 Central Avenue Tel. 230

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES and TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

Anton Furniture
30 Third St. Tel. 856
Everything in the latest designs. A complete home-furnishing establishment. Antiques. Lowest prices.
EASY TERMS

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street
Groceries, Vegetables, Meats, Pastry
Moxie! We Deliver
Tel. 73

The Very Latest Designs in Summer Shoes
from the Walk-Over for Men and for Women. Also the Treadeasy Shoes for Women, and the Vitality for Women.
We can fit you at popular prices.
HUGHES SHOE STORE
MORRILL BLDG. Tel. 338

Order Your Groceries and Meats from
THE PEOPLES MARKET
487 Central Avenue Tel. 480
(Try Moxie with your lunch

LACONIA

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

Oscar A. Lougee Co.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
487 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

Watches
HAMILTON—WALTHAM—ELGIN
GRUEN—MARMON
Latest models for both ladies and gents
CHARLES F. WATERMAN
610 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEAVITT'S
IN MANCHESTER
The home of summer wearing apparel and vacation needs. The right clothes for grown ups, women and children.
New Hampshire's Largest Dept. Store

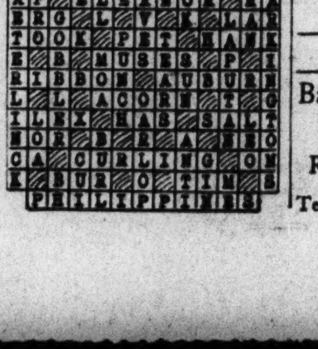
Window Shades Venetian Blinds Pillows Draperies
For Drapery Service
PHONE 7370
O. J. MALMGREN CO.
36 West Central Street
Curtains—Slip Covers—Material by the Yd.

Short Curls!
Newest Cuts
for Summer
Zotos and Jamal
Permanents
IDA'S BEAUTY SHOP
21 Dubuque Street Phone 354

Just what you have wanted!
Cool, dark Dresses for Warm July Days — You must see them—they're very new!
Miss Lili Chartier
50 HANOVER STREET

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Crossword Quiz Answers



NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Cool
Summer Sport
Clothes at
FLOYD'S

The Finest
in
Lawn and
Porch Furniture
Be comfortable at home.
C. A. HOITT
Corner Valley and Wilson Streets

Manufacturers of Builders' Finish—Doors—Frames—Sash and Blinds—Moldings—Brackets
Call 400
J. HODGE CO.
Office and Factory 485 Elm St.

LUX for
Silks and woolens
Dish washing
Family washing
Shampooing
Floors and walls
Rugs and carpets
Keeps things fresh and dainty
Add a large size box to your order—phone 296 or 4567.
Steele's Service Store
815 CHESTNUT STREET

Keep 'em running
For best workmanship bring your watches and clocks to
N. GUY RUITER
922 Elm Street

NASHUA

Picnic Days Take Us by Surprise
Be Ready—Enjoy Them All
Variety Cold Cuts for Sandwiches
OLIVES—PICKLES— Sweet Sour Dill
Iceberg Lettuce
MEATS—FISH—FOWL—GROCERIES
MOORE'S MARKET
31 Main Street Tel. 2800

Good Lubrication
NU BLUE SUNOCO
Prospect Service Station
M. F. Jewett, Prop. 263 Main St. Tel. 2988

C. J. MARTINAGE CO.
Agents for
Keystone Paints and Varnishes
When the best costs so little there is no excuse to compromise on quality.
64 Main Street Tel. 586W

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

GOOD-WILL, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Please return unneeded metal hangers
20 Franklin Street Tel. 2074

WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

Savings Bank of Newport
Inc. 1819
More than 120 Years of Service
10 Washington Square

PAWTUCKET

Tires Vulcanized
and Battery Service
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
Tel. Perry 6789 440 Dexter Street

PROVIDENCE

BOOKS REVIEWED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are available at regular prices at THE BOOK SHOP.
Try our quick service
5 Grosvenor Building
The Book Shop

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service
MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.
24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA

Protect Your Valuable Furs
in our modern
certified cold
storage vault
Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
223 NORTH PAYNE STREET
ALex. 6060 Ivy 13000

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Makes of Cars On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
803 King St. Alex. 1300

Complete and Guaranteed Service
for all makes of cars
Ford Henby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

Esso
G. & B. ESSO STATION
702 S. Washington St.

LYNCHBURG

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam
Just telephone 812
and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

RIVERMONT
Cleaners Dyers
Reliable, Careful Work Done
Try Us
Phone 200 1220 Rivermont Ave.

NORFOLK AVE. DAIRY
Grade A
Pasteurized
and
Raw Milk
TELEPHONE 1080

BIBEE'S
BUY BONDS & STAMPS
Also Fresh Meats and Vegetables

Take advantage of our
JULY SPECIALS
all through the store
D. Moses & Co.

Repair and Remodel
YOUR FUR COAT
Now—at low summer rates
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
Estimates without obligation

NEWPORT NEWS

Visit Our
SUN SHOP
First Floor
NACHMAN'S
Washington Avenue and 32nd Street

NORFOLK

THORNBURG & LOVE
Furriers
Fine new Furs and Coats. Also
CLEANING, GLAZING, STORAGE,
REMODELING, REPAIRING
515 Boush Street Telephone 26809

HOFHEIMER'S
SHOES
for the Family
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG ★ STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $..........for..........year or..........months, beginning with the current issue

RATES
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME..............................
STREET and NUMBER..............................
CITY and STATE..............................
MC-3

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 39188. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

Our Thirty-Eighth Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

W. G. Swartz & Company
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
See our complete line of Streamline Luggage for your vacation.

RICHMOND

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
BELMONT AND CARY 4-9824
HARRISON AND MAIN 5-6261
618 N. LOMBARDY 4-7611
2517 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE. 5-2857

Mr. Beloff
FURS
MAX'S
20 East Broad Street, Richmond

Only ONE Store
Peoples SHOE SERVICE
VIRGINIA'S LARGEST SHOE REPAIR FACTORY
520 E. Broad Richmond, Va.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
For painting walls, ceilings.
For painting over wall paper.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
11TH and MAIN RICHMOND, VA.

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY
LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
Home of
PRINTZESS COATS AND SUITS
A Store That Appreciates Your Patronage

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
Dial 6241

ROANOKE'S MOST MODERN DAIRY
DIAL 5501
LABORATORY CONTROL FOR YOUR PROTECTION

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

SANDWICH HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better
Rich with milk
1335 WASHINGTON E.

L. B. M. MAYTAG CO.
Authorized Maytag Dealers
All the newest models in Maytags, Norge Refrigerators and Ranges
185 Summers St. Phone 37-933

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON
(Continued)

"CHEER UP"
Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant.
Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.
All Laundry Service
Sanitone Cleaning
Excellent Dye Works
ELITE LAUNDRY
& DRY CLEANING
Phone 21-125

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine
Hat Cleaning and Reblocking
Shoe Dyeing and Tinting
Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
Other stores located in Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio

Market Basket Super Stores
FREE DELIVERY
620 Va. St. E. 509 Washington St. E.
Phone 31-721 Phone 24-221

MARGO
ORANGE & NUT SHOP
We process our nuts daily
Fresh Iced Orange Juice
702 Lee Street Phone 29417

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
We feature Gabrieleen with Adepsol Permanent Waving
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-181 Ex. 13

WALK-OVER SHOES
"Fitted by men who know how"
Palmer's
228 CAPITOL STREET

HENRY BROS., Inc.
212 Broad Street
Phone 32-111
Try our RECAP and RETREAD Service
Use our Budget plan for Goodyear Tires, Accessories and Home Appliances.

HUNTINGTON

George H. Wright Co.
Men's Wearing Apparel
4th Ave. at 10th St. Phone 24201

Archer's **FLOWERS**
AND
FIRESIDE BOOK SHOP
Books, Periodicals, Rental Library
532-534 TENTH STREET

MORGANTOWN

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

THOMAS CLEANERS
Dependable
CLEANING and PRESSING
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant Street

WHEELING

JOHN O. TUCKER
1140 CHAPLINE
Insurance
Life and General
WHEELING, W. VA.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Devlin's
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
70-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

Murphy Gamble
LIMITED
Ottawa's Smart Department Store

FOR FINE SHOE REPAIRS
Hackett's the Shoemakers
428 Bank St. Phone 2-4700

"ARTICULATOR" SHOES
Shoes to Measure

Greenbrier Salon
Specialists in
All Branches of Hairdressing
MISS B. HAWKINS 230 LAURIER AVE. W.
(Formerly "Emilies") 3-5088

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 5-1833

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support
from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

Products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor sold
R. E. POWELL GROCER
300 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont. 2-2411

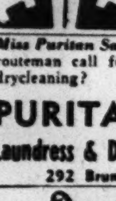
TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1363. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide
Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's **DAIRY PRODUCTS**
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Kitchener, St. Catharine's, Peterborough, Brantford, Chatham, Stratford, Sarnia, Guelph, Woodstock, Elmira, Lucknow, North Bay, Sudbury, Cayuga, Cargill

PICK UP TODAY
DELIVER TOMORROW
In our damp wash service everything picked up today is delivered tomorrow, sweet and clean, ready to be ironed at home. Try Damp Wash.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO
LAUNDERERS
AND DRY CLEANERS



ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

• *Dunfield's* •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgreve 2167

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government
Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME 3566-7-8-9

HARRY YOUNG
FINE FOOTWEAR
for Women and Men
Moderately Priced
6 ST. CLAIR, EAST OF YONGE

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone WI 8842 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Apparel for All Men
- BURBERRYS
- ENGLISH SHOES
- HABERDASHERY
- SUITS
- SPORTSWEAR
- HATS

Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.
Montreal's Quality Store for Men

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
HENRY MORGAN
& Co. Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

COAL
FUEL OIL
COKE
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
DOllard 4401

QUALITY
in EVERY·DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

HAYES GARAGE
'SERVICE THAT SATISFIES'
1179 Drummond Street
Tel. MArquette 6026 Res. ELwood 2284

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS — PUTNEY 4282
Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators. Heather Lodge, 30, Lower Common St., Putney, London, S. W. 15.

INSURANCE

All kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.
F. B. GARNETT
61, St. Leonard's Court, East Sheen
London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out, by sending all your soiled linen to us. Silks and Woolles special attention. Small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 85, Pekington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

POST VACANT

LONDON — Wanted housemaid-waitress and cook-general (exempt military service) for small guest house hotel. Apply Proprietress, 13, St. George's Square, Westminster, S. W. 1. Tel. Vic. 3366.

LONDON — Wanted, capable help (exempt military service) for one lady; quiet, comfortable home. Box W-1480, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

POST WANTED

LONDON—Lady would like work in an interior decorator's firm; above military age. Box W-1457, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

SEE NEXT PAGE

European Local Classified

(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C.; meals optional; restful and homelike, quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 2634.

LONDON, Residential Chambers, 148, Adelaide Rd., Hampstead, N. W. 3.—Rest and study; special conveniences; nurses; suitable practitioners. Prim: 2880.

LONDON, EARLS COURT, 17 Bramham Gardens, S.W. 5—Comfortable Divan Rooms with breakfast; lounge and garden; from 7/6 per night single, 12/6 double; permanent terms on application. Flaxman 6059. Miss V. Dorothy Maggs.

LONDON—Large furnished room with breakfast suitable business girl. MRS. HAMMOND, 35, Colville Terrace, W. 11.

TAILORING

AYERST & DALE
Naval, Military and Civil Tailors
Also Ladies' Tailor.
English and American Uniforms a Speciality
9/10, Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1 Gerrard 5187

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at:
• The MONTROSE •
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1
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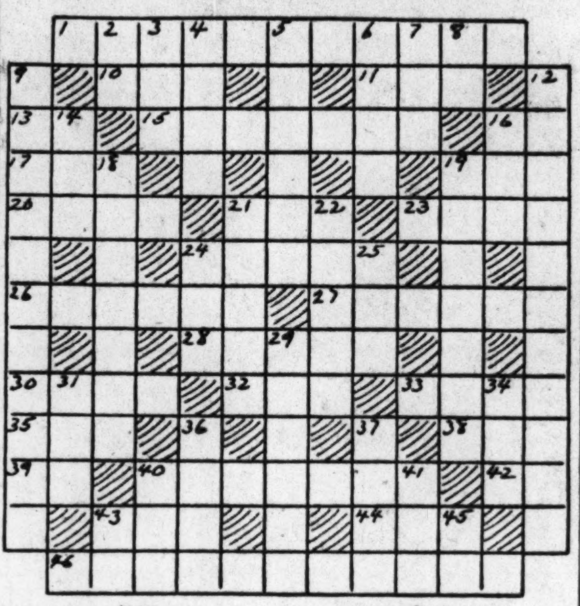
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is used in game of badminton?
10—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?
11—Not in.
13—Associated Press (abbr.).
15—What is first name of Miss Bold in "Barchester Towers"?
16—Who was Egyptian sun-god?
17—Unit of energy is what?
19—What is a gibbon of Malay Peninsula?
20—What is past tense of "take"?
21—Darling.
23—What is a coil or skein of yarn?
24—Who were nine goddesses of Greek mythology?
26—What is inked strip of cloth used in typewriters?
27—What color is a reddish-brown?
28—Nut of the oak is what?
30—What is the holm oak?
32—Possesses.
33—What is used to corn beef?
35—And not.
38—What do you call an advocate of novel as distinguished from the conventional?
39—What is symbol for calcium?
40—What is a game developed by the Scotch?
42—Upon.
43—What is prickly envelope of a fruit?
44—Who is a diminutive Dickens character?
46—In what islands is Tagalog spoken?

Down

2—Horsepower (abbr.)
3—To employ.
4—What is a secret drawer or tray in a cabinet?
5—What were "crisped and sere" in Poe's poem?
6—One whose occupation is to prepare food for the table is what?
7—Pronoun.
8—What is the Nutmeg State (abbr.)?
9—Who is a famous Belgian author and dramatist?
12—Who is author of "The Plutocrat" (poss.)?
14—What is a prefix meaning "before"?
16—Went swiftly.
18—What is a turkey cock?
19—What is a visionary often called?
21—"As pleased as ——."
22—Lewis Carroll's Alice swam about in what?
24—What is a bird of New Zealand, now extinct?
25—A parhelion is what?
29—What is a variety of rabbit in which the ears stand out at right angles to the head?
31—What is a river of Chile?
34—What is a northern constellation east of Cancer?
36—What is a knot or lump in thread or cloth?
37—What is a prefix signifying "against"?
40—Who was a Russian military engineer and composer?
41—What is a female kangaroo?
43—Bachelor of Humanics (abbr.).
45—Myself.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

Thy wickedness may hurt a man as thou art; and thy righteousness may profit the son of man.—JOB. 35:8

Brevities

Detroit News: After the program has been on for 35 minutes, we realize the soprano has been singing in English.

The New Yorker: Silver lining: When all the rubber and metal has been sent off to the Government, the garage will make a nice place to keep a car.

Punch ©: It will be gathered from the varying and contradictory German broadcasts that the people of England have nothing to eat but food.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Sunlight Fades Dyed Fabrics but Not Flower Colors?

Much yet remains to be learned concerning the nature and chemistry of flower coloration, but some interesting points on the effect of sunlight on colored flowers and on dyed fabrics may be offered.

The fading of colors in fabrics dyed with light-fugitive dyes when exposed to sunlight is due to chemical changes in the dyes with consequent changes in color. In certain cases, these chemical changes due to the effect of light are promoted or facilitated by the oxygen in the air, which leads to an oxidation of the dyestuff.

Not all dyes, of course, are equally fugitive when exposed to sunlight. Similarly, not all flowers have equally "fast" colors. Certain flowers do fade. One reason that flower fading is not more general is that flowers are seldom exposed to sunlight and other factors which might cause fading for the same long periods that some dyed fabrics are, for flowers seldom last as long as carpets, wallpapers, etc.

Then, too, dyes are applied externally to the fibers that make up the dyed fabrics and so remain, at least, in part, at the surface of the fibers exposed to the oxygen of the air. Flower colors, on the other hand, are in certain cases developed within the body of the flower petals and are rather well protected from contact with the oxygen of the air. In this connection it may be mentioned that colored pigments extracted from flowers, when out where they are in contact with atmospheric oxygen as well as light, fade rapidly in comparison with first quality light-fast textile dyes.

Furthermore, it seems probable that certain flower colors are more or less constantly renewed, the same plant process which produced the coloration originally continuing to supply flower coloring chemicals as needed.

That flower colors are a result of flower internal chemistry seems indicated by the fact that in red flowers the sap is acid, while in blue flowers, the sap is alkaline, the anthocyanin or coloring chemical being the same in both cases.

—W. P. Keasbey

They "Caw" Him Colonel!

"Here's something to crow about!" says Corporal Carl R. Atkins of Ozark, Ark., who is stationed with the 202d Field Artillery at Camp Barkeley, Texas. Corporal Atkins figures that if spread eagles worn as insignia on the shoulders of Army officers indicate the rank of Colonel, that live crows on the shoulders should make him at least a "cawnul." Corporal Atkins says that the crows, caught recently near camp when his outfit was on a bivouac, are a great morale booster as well as a shape of things to come as regards his advancement.

In Lighter Vein

Correct Procedure

A lady we know returned from her morning shopping to find a young girl ringing her door bell. They smiled agreeably at each other, and the girl said, "I have a free sample of soap for you." "Thank you," the lady said, holding out her hand. "Oh, I can't give it to you NOW," the visitor said. "Open your door and stand inside." Obligingly, the lady followed these instructions. When she was all set, the girl smiled again, and said: "Good morning, Madam, I have a sample of Swan Soap for you." Then she was off, having presumably carried out her instructions to the last detail.—The New Yorker.

Just Look at It!

The drill sergeant was putting a squad of draftees through their first paces. Finally, exasperated at their uneven lines, he roared: "Whatsamatter! Don't you know how to line up? All fall out and look at the line you've made."—Pathfinder.

London Opinion
"He says you can't keep a good man down, sir!"

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Agüero, Andrés Rivero (än-drās′ rē-vä′-rō ä-gwā′-rō)—Cuban Minister of Labor.

Cortina, José Manuel (hō-sā′ mä-nwĕl′ kôr-tē′-nä)—Cuban Secretary of State.

de Quesada, Sosa (sō′-sä thā kā-sä′-thä)—Cuban Minister of Defense.

Dimond, A. J. (dī′-mŭnd)—Alaska's representative in Washington.

Nahas, Pasha Mustapha (pä′-shä mōōs′-tä-fä nä-häs′)—Prime Minister of Egypt.

Podestá Costa, Dr. L. A. (pō′-thās-tä′ kōs′-tä)—President of the new Argentine-Canadian Cultural Institute.

Savayeff, Col. T. M.—alternate spelling for Savayev—(sū-vä′-yĕf)—Head of a military mission from Soviet Russia to Mexico.

Takil (tū-kyēl′)—Russian port on Kerch Peninsula.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Lourenço Marques (lō-rĕn′-sō mär′-kĕs; Port. lō-rĕn′-sōō mär-käs′)—Capital of Portuguese East Africa.

Poyang (pō′-yäng′)—Lake of Kiangsi Province, China.

Rosario (rō-sä′-rē-ō)—Port of Argentina.

Sevastopol (sē-văs′-tō-pōl; Russ. syĕ′-väs-tō′-pōl-y′)—Soviet stronghold on Black Sea.

Wenchow (wŭn′-jō′)—City of Chekiang Province, China.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, åsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdūre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Polish and Leather

Polishing shoes isn't just vanity, according to leather chemists. They state that polish resists water, makes shoes more flexible and adds to their life.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*In the Dark*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh, Boy!*

By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*O. K.*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1942 "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Key to Hitler's Front Door

Belgorod, Alkmaar, El Alamein, San José, Salamaua, Hengyang — Russia, Holland, Egypt, Costa Rica, New Guinea, China—from round the world the week end's news tells in rising tempo how the war spreads. For the United Nations, deepest concern switches from Egypt to Russia. Berlin claims of a break-through to the Don River and Russian communiqués reflecting desperate resistance along the road to Voronezh are far less encouraging than the news from Egypt, where for five days the British have been holding and counter-attacking.

The fighting in Russia fills in somewhat an apparent plan for a Nazi major thrust, if indeed it does not show the "big drive" under way. The struggle has been intensified between Kursk and Kharkov, with the Germans driving toward the vital railway running from Moscow to the Caucasus. Military men have expected this movement to develop into a sweep turning south to cut off Rostov and isolate the Russian defenders of the Caucasus oil. The willingness of Hitler to pay such a price for Sevastopol—the Russian estimate is 300,000 men — serves notice that major attention is directed to the South.

Even if Russian estimates of Nazi losses should prove excessive, the numbers of Germans engaged are very large, which emphasizes the importance for the United Nations of keeping the Russian front intact and active. If a tenth of Hitler's army in Russia were added to Rommel's forces in Egypt, the Middle East could not be held. Or if half of that army were moved to Western Europe, a second front would be postponed indefinitely. The layman does well to avoid predictions where so many factors are uncertain, but even the roughest calculations show that great risks would be justified to help the Russians keep that eastern front going.

The key to what may be done seems to lie in the air. Allied spokesmen have repeatedly emphasized the need for shipping in launching an invasion. There is a useful reminder in such statements. It required a week to take 335,000 men across the Channel from Dunkirk — without equipment. But mastery of the air is the real necessity. It was that which made Dunkirk possible. With improved air protection and prior organization of transport, hundreds of thousands of men with equipment could be landed in France in a few hours.

The amount of organization required is beyond easy calculation. The fact that it has taken seven months for American bombers to be brought into the attack on the western front is one measure of the planning and work that must be done. Six planes over the Netherlands is not a very big opening for American participation, but is an earnest of forces which should now grow rapidly. The speed with which American air power can augment Britain's is likely to determine the day for opening the second front.

For if British-American raids on the Cologne scale could be maintained for a time they would go far toward destroying the communications the Nazis must have to deal with an invasion. And if the air front can be established 100 to 200 miles inland shipping and other problems of getting across the Channel will be solved.

But London and Washington want to be sure that a real umbrella can be put up over the invasion, one which will stand even if the Nazis shift their main air fleets back from Russia. They want to be sure that Nazi mechanized might can be bombed off the roads when it comes up to attack forces that must be landed and organized. The need for a second front grows. The time for it approaches. The signal for it will come from the air.

The New-Old "Atlantic"

"The more it changes, the more it remains the same thing." When you apply this proverb to the Atlantic Monthly, as did Bliss Perry, a former editor, when the magazine had reached its seventy-fifth anniversary, you are really saying that though the changes have been for the better the Atlantic remains as good as ever.

Certainly it could hardly ever exceed the goal of those who, back in the earliest days of the Saturday Club and the Atlantic dinners, looked forward to publishing in Boston a magazine which should be the best in all the land.

The Atlantic has just been changed again, but with that skill which makes it seem more than ever the Atlantic. As its editor, Edward Weeks, has observed, "there is a personal satisfaction in holding on to something which is steadfast." But like his progressive predecessors, he refuses to confuse steadfastness with arrested development. So the Atlantic emerges with type once more enlarged, and a new make-up which evidently permits it to comment on even such current and fast-moving matters as the Battle for Egypt.

Readers are becoming accustomed to magazines that are newsy even as they are demanding newspapers with more of the solid qualities that characterize the best magazines. Grass will never grow in the middle of Arlington Street while that venerable thoroughfare is watched over by the alert windows of the Atlantic's offices.

A Salute to First Sergeants

Though nothing in the code provides for it, Americans might fittingly pause amid the flurry of war preparation to render the traditional gesture of martial respect to that essential cog in the military machine—the First Sergeant.

Without the knowledge (and discipline) which he imparts to those under his wing, the smoothly functioning forces would be a rabble. His duty is that of co-ordination. Not only must he through his various assistants (platoon leaders, corporals and drill-sergeants) transform civilians into soldiers in a minimum of time, but he must see to it that the various arms of the service—from airplanes to artillery and from trudging troops to tanks—are flawlessly fitted into the intricate jig-saw puzzle of today's combat forces.

If the "rookie" newly inducted into the service expects to meet the prototype of Sergeant Quirt, he is going to be pleasantly disappointed. He is apt to find instead a crisp-mannered individual with a better-than-average education, who issues orders with little vocal effort.

Although up to his chevrons in work (he is charged with the care and feeding of a large and lusty military family), this man is seldom too busy to answer questions or explain at length some obscure martial problem. To weld within the space of months an army of a million men into a smoothly functioning military machine would seem a task impossible of achievement. Yet First Sergeants accomplished it in World War One. And they are doing it today.

An Enemy Within

While America fights visible enemies on the seven seas, it must gird itself for a determined struggle with an invisible foe on the domestic front. That foe is inflation. Its insidious advance, starting innocently enough in minor price increases, has become apparent in public complaints over ever higher prices.

The threat becomes more imminent as war compels the amount of civilian goods to shrink and the supply of money to expand. The problem has been graphically presented by Harry Scherman in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post under the title "Invisible Greenbacks."

His thesis is that unless the American people, in addition to paying heavy taxes, buy War Bonds to their utmost ability and so furnish the Treasury with funds for war, the Government will have to create new money to pay the war bills. This it would do by selling its securities to the Nation's commercial banks, who in turn pay for them by giving the Treasury credit in the form of a bank deposit on their books. The checks drawn on these deposits represent, as Mr. Scherman puts it, "invisible greenbacks," used to pay for airplanes, guns and ships. A flood of this new money can lead to "unimaginable disaster," because it seeks outlet in the purchase of a diminishing amount of consumable goods. The arithmetic is incontrovertible: Much more money divided by far less goods equals sky-soaring prices.

Not since their establishment as a Nation have the American people experienced inflation of a nature to imperil their economy. They have altered their course whenever innate good judgment showed the presence of danger. Today both patriotism and common sense urge every true American to do his own siphoning of surplus spending power into the general reservoir of the nation's credit. The purchase of War Bonds to the limit of capacity is the prime means of barring the way to this peril.

The Lady Next Door is always ready, she says, to welcome back those thoughtful house guests who bring their sugar ration cards.

Dangerous When at Bay

All Men Endowed With "Unalienable Rights"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On July Fourth this year Americans were fighting in many corners of the world as desperately as Washington's meager forces were in 1776. And for some of the same reasons. In a world much smaller today than North America then, they have finally taken up arms against the spreading of an "absolute tyranny." In the Declaration the American colonists gave as one reason for their stand against George III the fact that he had attempted to abolish "the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies."

Does not that description of George's use of Canada fit Hitler's use of Germany today? The men of 1776 were not isolationists. They knew how directly what had been done in Canada affected them. Americans of 1942 also have recognized how deeply they are affected by the spread of tyranny. They understand how borderless is the conflict between the Declaration's idea that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed and the totalitarian notion that the State has no obligation to the individual. They know that the world today is too small for rampant, pagan despotism and men "endowed by their Creator" with "unalienable rights" and capacities of self-government.

Similarly the violent assertion of inequality has pushed Americans to a new appreciation of the phrase, "created equal," in their Declaration and a new desire to apply it to all races at home and abroad.

Wellesley, Mass. R. D. M.

In Behalf of Admiral Kimmel And General Short

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Most thinking persons must have arrived at some jolting conclusions after reading Walter Robb's article, "Why The Philippines Fell," published in The Christian Science Monitor, and your editorial very aptly entitled, "A Philippines Pearl Harbor?"

My sincerest wish is that everyone could read, with analytical and unbiased mind, the two articles I have mentioned—remembering not only Pearl Harbor, but the two men who have so patiently borne the public wrath as being personally responsible for the tragedy that happened there on December 7th. I refer, of course, to Admiral Husband Kimmel and General Walter Short.

Mr. Robb mentions December 8th as the crucial day in the fight to hold the Philippines; the day when, though war was known to have been declared some eight hours earlier and an attack was expected at any time by everyone in the Philippines, scores of our planes were destroyed on the ground by enemy action. We are told by Mr. Robb that General MacArthur's forces were apparently planning a surprise attack on Formosa when the Japanese bombers arrived, having been forewarned when American scouting planes encountered a Japanese patrol on December 4th—"and had of course so reported." Yet, "it appears that General MacArthur's authority was not commensurate with the sonorous title he bore." He had to await orders from Washington!

To quote exactly, "It seems that General MacArthur himself was not in a position at that time to give the orders. They had to come from Washington."

My point is this: If General MacArthur, Commander of the United States Army Forces in the Far East, was compelled, at a critical moment, to delay action in a war already declared until he received orders from Washington, is it not logical to assume that the same would have held true of lesser-ranking officers—specifically General Short and Admiral Kimmel—in peace time at Pearl Harbor, on the day previous?

The courts martial of Short and Kimmel are to be postponed—"for reasons to do with national morale." Perhaps the delay is understandable in the present crisis. But must their long experience, their outstandingly brilliant and useful careers lie rusting under a cloud in the meantime, when we have such a crying need for officers seasoned in war?

Surely anyone with an ounce of sensitivity can well imagine what General Short and Admiral Kimmel have so far endured. If, by their silence, they and their families are bearing the tremendous burden of the blame for Pearl Harbor that there be no embarrassment in high places to weaken our morale or throw discredit where it could give comfort to the enemy—then certainly they are wearing an invisible decoration for highest patriotism.

For these reasons I ask those who have never borne the terrible responsibility for even a single life, nor felt the active bitterness of grief-stricken fathers, mothers, and wives by the hundreds, to withhold their judgment. To condemn without a hearing is not a feature of the democracy for which their sons and husbands died. M. H. N.

West Newton, Mass.

Bombing Insurance

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The new bombing insurance backed by the Government has become practically compulsory. Thanks to the insurance companies and others holding mortgages on certain properties, the owners are compelled to take out this insurance at the exorbitant rate of 15 cents per $100 on the actual cost of the buildings plus the cost of the foundations. Ordinary fire insurance is placed on the basis of 80 per cent of the replacement costs not including the foundations, and it has usually been considered that foundations were indestructible.

The rate is extremely high and gives a tremendous penalty for the area of a building; and I may add that the 3½ per cent received by the insurance agent is not enough to pay him for the appraising and handling of this insurance for the customer.

The Government will reap a tremendous harvest in premiums, and if there is not a large loss I firmly believe that this insurance should be placed on a mutual basis of return premium by dividend to the insured. Otherwise, what is going to be done with the money received by the Government, eventually?

Boston SAMUEL ELIOT, Trustee

July 4, 1942

This was a silence heard around the world,
A quietness that echoed to far places,
Surcharged with hope to harried lands and races,
With calmest courage to the foe's face hurled,
With stoutest will to win both war and peace—
A peace that shall invest this globe forever,
If, with our triumph, goes as high endeavor
To make the arts of brotherhood increase.

IVAL MCPEAK

Support of Caledonian Market

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The British War Relief Society would like, through the medium of your paper, to thank all those who have so generously supported the Caledonian Market in Boston by contributing gifts for sale and by making purchases there. Through the kindness of these patrons, the Market has raised the substantial sum of $7,000 for the relief of bomb-shocked and destitute children in Britain, and we are more than grateful to all those who made this achievement possible.

The Caledonian Market is closing down during July and August, but we look forward to reopening in the Fall, so that with the aid of our good friends we may continue to help this worthwhile cause.

THE BRITISH WAR RELIEF SOCIETY,
ROBERT W. MORTIMORE,
Boston Vice Chairman

Hospitality to Armed Service

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Through The Christian Science Monitor I should like to express my gratitude for all the kind deeds the citizens of our great nation are doing for those in the armed services. The Hospitality Houses are truly living up to their name. (Pvt.) W. P.

San Francisco

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Morale of the American People

THE PEOPLE TAKE UP THE FIGHT FOR A FREE WORLD

By R. H. Markham

This last article, in a series on the war activities and the war attitudes of people in the various parts of the United States, is conceived as a general appraisal of the Nation's morale.

One hardly needs to say that a nation's morale is a very comprehensive matter and that the observations of one reporter form a meager basis for general conclusions. However, a tentative opinion may be useful. Mine is, that the American nation was never so united as in its present determination to win the war.

This does not mean, of course, that Americans think alike on all vital issues. Certainly there are great divergencies of views regarding a future world organization and regarding America's own economic and political structure. But on the question of beating the Nazis and the Japanese, the Nation is essentially one.

No objective observer can escape the impression that we are a very heterogeneous people, with widely differing ways of thinking and acting. The force of traditions, in spite of our youth, is very strong. In conformity with tradition, the whole of the South from Virginia to Texas is militant. This is the most unreservedly patriotic part of the country.

But along with the almost unanimous desire to win, there are in many sections local deterrents to unreserved support for all the United Nations. Along the upper Atlantic seaboard traditional Irish antipathy towards England has an unmistakable effect. In Pennsylvania the traditions of Quakers, Mennonites, Moravians, and "Dutch" tend to dampen fighting ardor. In Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio and other large areas, traditional attachment to Germany tends to weaken support for part of the anti-Axis front. A deep-rooted Midwestern antipathy toward the King George of 1776 cools the warmth of that area's devotion to the anti-Hitler alignment as a whole.

Likewise, some American churchmen have developed a fear of the State while others devote almost all their attention to the horrors of war; such persons tend to obstruct America's war efforts. In Italian communities, also, such as the North End of Boston, one sees many "swastikas" chalked on walls. Anti-Semitism, too, is rife in many places. Opposition to President Roosevelt continues to dominate over all other emotions in the hearts of a certain number of Americans.

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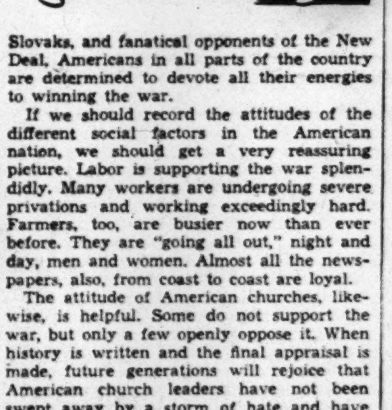
One could not possibly get a complete picture of America's morale if he ignored these things. Many millions of Americans have an attitude of "we want to win the war, but—" However, this writer is convinced that the "but," in most such cases, refers to postwar conditions rather than to winning this war. With the exception of a few pacifists, an occasional Fascist, a small number of Germans, Italians, Ukrainians,



Slovaks, and fanatical opponents of the New Deal, Americans in all parts of the country are determined to devote all their energies to winning the war.

If we should record the attitudes of the different social factors in the American nation, we should get a very reassuring picture. Labor is supporting the war splendidly. Many workers are undergoing severe privations and working exceedingly hard. Farmers, too, are busier now than ever before. They are "going all out," night and day, men and women. Almost all the newspapers, also, from coast to coast are loyal.

The attitude of American churches, likewise, is helpful. Some do not support the war, but only a few openly oppose it. When history is written and the final appraisal is made, future generations will rejoice that American church leaders have not been swept away by a storm of hate and have not "whooped it up" for America. That many earnest churchmen have continued to seek a way of resolving conflicts without shooting men and women and children will surely be recorded as a noble aspect of American civilization.

However, as far as this writer has been able to observe, the "non-participating" church leaders have found no solution for their problem except in escapism, ecclesiastical partisanship, spiritual monasticism or self-deception. I think the overwhelming majority of American churchmen have associated themselves unreservedly with their nation in this titanic struggle, and are valiantly helping toward a victory. They are strengthening America's morale in the best and noblest sense.

The most cursory glance at educational institutions from nurseries to the universities shows that they are devoting most of their time, talents, and equipment to strengthening and implementing America's will to win.

It is my conviction, also, that temperance workers are helping us harden our characters. No one can travel through America at the present moment without seeing the devastating effects of intemperance. That drunkenness on the part of sailors, soldiers and war workers hampers the war effort is too plain to need discussion. At this moment, when men and women are thrown together under more trying circumstances than ever before, and when youth are moved by an almost unprecedented restlessness intem-

perance is a terrible source of danger to social stability. I am sure temperance sentiment is arising throughout the country. A desire for discipline of character is making itself felt and will probably check some of the self-indulgence one sees in many places.

This general strengthening of America's will and of its determination to win should not be interpreted as indicating political, social, or geographical unanimity. For example I do not believe that midwestern farmers are much influenced by election campaigns launched from New York City. They retain a deep distrust of the East. They are afraid of "being taken in." I am convinced that a glowing New York recommendation for a midwestern candidate might even deprive him of votes.

* * *

When a midwestern district or State re-elects politicians who have been "appeasers" that may mean nothing more than continued support of the "home team," a demonstration of local loyalty. I am convinced that such voters will work as hard and fight as hard to win the war as more vocal Easterners. That also is a matter of local pride.

Of course, all this has an influence on plans for future peace. Midwesterners tend to feel suspicious towards world organizations. They have felt rather isolated and enjoyed it. Almost every State and city there has a very personal history. Most settlements were founded on the initiative of a group of bold pioneers, sometimes in defiance of the Federal Government. Every so often various cities hilariously celebrate those early days when the founders took destiny in their own hands.

How could people under the glow of such romantic deeds performed by their own neighbors be concerned about a world organization? What western community doesn't yet have its reminiscences about how "they strung up horse thieves"? Will men who didn't even feel the need of a county court worry about a world court?

When American leaders make vague plans for an ideal future without imperialism or color differences or hunger, it may seem too professorial to many midwesterners. That is a plain hard fact. However, those people are also crusaders. Idealism is a very vital element in their traditions. Likewise, they are unusually neighborly and decidedly cooperative. They tend to exalt the common man above everything else. Perhaps their neighborliness and feeling of democracy will prevail over their isolationism in favor of a world order, if the plan is wisely made and properly presented.

But I wish again to point out that winning the war against Hitler and making a new world order are two different things. I find Americans not agreed on the second, but practically unanimous about the first

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